



**THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.**

**THE COUNTY.**

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R. Atwood, of Paxton, Ill., was here on Sunday.

L. Wright, of Marion county, Oregon, is visiting in this vicinity. He has been in Oregon thirty-five years and this is his first trip to the East.

The meeting at the M. E. church closed last week. It continued 22 days and resulted in 37 accessions.

Meeting began at the Christian church last Monday night. Elder Williams of Clay county is conducting the services.

**RELLE UNION.**

The wheat is not materially injured. Geo. Hill is still improving. Mrs. Nancy Sherrill is slowly recovering from a fall on the ice.

School closes here Friday.

T. C. Vaughan has given general satisfaction as a teacher.

Elijah Wallace, one of Morgan county's oldest and wealthiest citizens, is laying low with lung fever, and not expected to recover.

S. W. McAninch, salesman for M. Cohn & Son, has retired.

The men and boys of this vicinity renew their vigor by an occasional game of base ball.

**BAINBRIDGE.**

D. T. Thornton sold 384 acres of land to David Ader last week, the sale amounting to \$25,765.

Jeremiah Wampler, the oldest man in this part of the county, is quite sick and not expected to live.

The wife of Moses Martin is very sick.

Mike Edgeworth spent Sunday with his relatives here.

K. P. Highlands is back shaking hands with his old friends.

F. A. Watson has opened a boarding house on Main street.

John Wain and wife have both been sick the past week.

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Dr. G. W. Starr is making maple molasses with good success.

Capt. Wilkinson is making arrangements to build gravel roads this summer. He is the boss road builder.

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Wm. Ball, of Parke county, left for Kansas last Monday.

We had a rousing temperance meeting last Saturday. Wm. Darter made two speeches full of grit and vinegar. Some folks say we cannot get clear of whisky; others seem to think differently.

Mr. Marker, of Coatesville, was in town this week. Think there is a trade on mill property to be made.

Prospects of a new blacksmith shop, so there will be no lack in that line here.

We need a good tailor.

Since the weather has moderated the carpenters are getting to work again. They will soon finish up last year's contracts, and be ready for new work.

Jesse H. Forch will put up an addition to his farm dwelling this spring.

The prospects are good for a large crop of maple syrup and sugar.

Jas. Miller started up his saw mill last Monday, and the first time he ran into the head block, injuring his saw very much.

Kaylor Burkett and Mike Spaulding are home again.

Our citizens think the Postal route from Greencastle to Waveland should be established again, at least from Greencastle to Russellville.

**RACCOON.**

The constable is not a good dog exterminator.

The school house question is on the tapis for future wisecracks.

The railroad Company has settled for cattle killed, when compelled to do so.

The maple sugar season has opened.

**JEFFERSON AND MILL CREEK.**

James Harcourt's school was out Saturday. He lost a good silver watch on his way to school recently, which he has not found.

John Smith lost a horse last week.

Miss Sallie Blue is seriously ill. Her recovery is doubtful.

Joel Blue has removed from Monroe to his father's, D. A. Blue.

Henry Grimes has removed to Belle Union.

Stock generally is in fair condition, and the farmers will have a surplus of feed.

W. B. Cox went to Indianapolis Tuesday.

Viola J. Evans goes to Indianapolis to make a visit to relatives.

**MANHATTAN.**

The examination of candidates for graduation from the public schools of this township will be held at Reelsville, March 12, and the commencement will take place at Manhattan, March 30th.

Dr. Purcell, of this township, removed an ovarian tumor from Mrs. Joseph Barnett at Perryville, weighing 24 pounds, and the lady has recovered. This makes 14 cases for the doctor, and only 3 deaths.

Jane Wright, the wife of the late Elder Samuel Wright, died at the residence of William Wright in Jefferson township, Feb. 24, 1883, aged 87 years. She had been a faithful member of the Baptist church ever since 1821, and is the last one of the members that first constituted the old Deer Creek Baptist church. She was the mother of seven boys and six girls, all of whom lived to be men and women and ten of them survive her. She had a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss, but we rejoice to know that our loss is her eternal gain.

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### FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Geo. Hansell, a well known citizen, is not expected to live. His son, E. C. Hansell, of Pulaski county, is with him; also a son from Lena.

The installation of the officers of the Grange occurred Thursday night. New members are being instructed in the work.

### OAKALLA.

Aleck Johnson and family attended the funeral of Elijah Dodson at Terre Haute last week.

Mr. Eppinghouse, wife and daughter, of Terre Haute, visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Our school closed yesterday with a dinner and literary exercises. Miss Dell Miller, the teacher, made many friends here.

### CLOVERDALE.

Mrs. Bastion and Mr. Rheinheimer are slowly recovering.

On Thursday last the barn of Jackson Dix, one-half mile east of town, burned to the ground. Quite a quantity of corn, farming implements, hick, harness, etc., were consumed in the flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from a tramp.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. Church broke last Thursday night. Several united with the church, and a number were converted. Sunday was regular preaching day. Rev. Turk, of Greencastle, preached morning and night.

The people of Owen County are working up the gravel road question quite lively. The plan is to run four roads from Spencer through the county—one in each direction.

The saw-mill is heard to sing again. The township schools are closing out rapidly.

I. G. Sinclair taught last week, in Owen, for his father, who was quite indisposed.

It is announced that Eld. J. F. Beaman will lecture for the temperance organization Thursday night.

### MORTON.

Mrs. Harris, of Carpentersville, was the guest of Mrs. Payton last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Eva Sewell, of Greencastle, was the guest of Miss Sarah Carver Saturday and Sunday.

James Tucker, of Clinton Falls, passed through here with a new saw mill last Saturday, which will be erected near Clinton Falls.

George Cooper is building one of the nicest barns in the county.

The boys east of town gave Morton a serenading Saturday night. Come again boys.

### Victoria and Ireland—The Real Queens.

BAINBRIDGE, March 4, 1883.

**Editor Banner:**

I mean to be as brief as possible in my remarks. Every human being dislikes to be stigmatized as being mean in principle, purpose or acts, and feels the degradation which attaches to the accusation. The natural inclination of human kind is to admire liberal things and commend their practice in others. Although in themselves no germ of the better elements exist, yet strange as it may appear, a majority of men indulge in personal prejudice against others. It's a positive fact that the average Englishman, especially those prominent in government circles, are the most overbearing, vindictive and arrogant people in the world, and particularly, if their antagonists are inferior in means and numbers, they are never tired of seeking revenge. As an illustration of such in a recent speech written for Queen Victoria she rejoices to say the law is carried out in such strict measure, but there is no allusion to the famine prevailing in Ireland almost under her own eye. Now, if she would use a little influence to have her government carried on with more humanity, instead of showing that she is omnipotent, and provoking the people to do what otherwise could be avoided, she would have some claim to the regard of her subjects. The people are supporting her in magnificent grandeur, and her army of relatives, yet she neglects the rich and discards the poor as if they had no right to live. She helps to destroy the people's industries, as in the case of the great sale of Limerick lace, when she dressed her horses with it to have it go out of fashion. In those days girls were able to maintain their holdings, but she destroyed the means of doing so. The way the men would be compelled from starvation to enlist in the army is another instance of how she tried to humiliate Ireland. It was proposed at one time to fix up the Vice Regal lodge in Dublin, and have the Prince of Wales live in it a part of the year, and a part at least of the money going out of Ireland would be spent there. But that she would not agree to. She thought it would make the people too happy. For genuine patriotism, sterling virtue, wealth of family affection, and all the other qualities of head and heart which go to make up the perfect woman, give me the average Irish working girl. Exceptions there may be, but as a general thing, the natural endowments above mentioned are found in the girls of the Green Isle. The lady who sweeps the sidewalks in silks may please the artist's eye, but has she the pure sentiments and honest love? Has she the patriot's devotion to country and kindred which has challenged the admiration of the Irish working girl in the eyes of the world? Faithful, indeed, have these women been in all the walks of exile from the old land. They never forget their early training. Many old and decrepit parents have reason to bless the child, who, struggling through her domestic duties from month to month, manages to save many a dollar to comfort the venerable couple in their quiet descent to the grave. From their scant earnings they manage to contribute liberally, not alone for relatives and friends, but also that church of which they are the most vigorous and consistent supporters. It is a fact that among the poorest parishes in New

York the heaviest collections are made for religious purposes. We deeply deplore the loss of one of Victoria's pets being killed; but what about all the innocent, defenseless men and women, butchered by the soldiers and police? She does not deplore their loss. Earl Derby must get revenge of the whole nation. What about McLean, the Scotchman, who shot at her? Is she going to punish all Scotland for what he did? I challenge any one to write me and tell me a single instance where Victoria ever expressed a single word of sympathy towards a poor person.

Mrs. E. MALONEY.

### Canadian Apprehensions.

**Toronto Telegram.**

Bad times are ahead of us. It is looked upon as certain that there will be a good many failures in Canada before the year is out. There have been more goods brought into this country than there is demand for, and money that should have been used in legitimate commercial channels has been employed in land speculations, the result being that a great deal of it is locked up in the northwest. Commercial crises come in cycles, and we may begin to look for one in the not distant future.

You can never discuss the relations which each party bears to labor without referring to the past. The whole issue between the two great parties was the labor question. In the interest of free white labor the Republicans declared that slaves should not be taken to Kansas or other territories to compete with the labor which was winning the bread for white children's mouths. The Democratic party backed the unpaid labor of black slaves against the paid labor of white citizens, both native and naturalized, and maintained the slaveholders right to take his human chattels to new fields already occupied by free white labor. Which party was then faithful to the interests of labor? The Democratic party not only made its sole business the defense of slave labor, but it became so servile in this cause that it subordinated all other interests to the single one of cotton growing. It deprecated a protective tariff because it desired to supply raw cotton to England and give her a monopoly of our market for the fabrics made from it. Next to a free school house the old Bourbon Democracy hated a northern cotton factory. The industries of the north and its free emigrants to the westward of paid labor, slavery in the interest of paid labor. The country dismissed the Democratic party from power because that party became a plantation overseer. The retention by the Democracy of to-day of the old dogma of "a tariff for revenue only" is a defiance of the power which de-throned King Cotton, for it is continuing the old war against home industries which was made in the interest of that staple of slave production. The party which lives only on old hostilities can not complain if the causes which were the foundation of those hostilities are occasionally revived. The Democratic editors do not like to hear of their party's past history. They indulge in dismal wit when it is mentioned. As an old offender at the police court deprecates a revival of old issues, preferring that bygones shall be bygones, so that old tramp, the Democratic party, is unwilling to hear evidence of its previously bad character. Last fall it dressed itself up in decent clothes and concealed itself in a crowd of people who were electing Congressmen. The result was that people who despised it gave it a temporary victory, and now it would fain set up business for itself again. Its claims to having ever had any sympathy with the working people since 1844 is absurd and ridiculous. It has not had since then a thought or an emotion except in behalf of the cotton monopoly.

From 1844 to 1860 there was but one sentiment in the Democratic party, and that was hatred of freedom and subservience to slavery's extreme demands. From 1860 to 1865 the Democracy devoted all their energies to showing that it was unconstitutional for the nation to fight back when attacked. From 1865 to date the same party has had but one song, and that was the absolute unconstitutionality of all laws authorized by the new amendment to make emancipation a fact and national citizenship respectable. Democratic doctrine consists chiefly of hatred of all that has been done since 1861. The laborers of the country have nothing in common with a party which preferred to labor as slaves rather than see the work given to white men who stood ready to do it for fair wages. Not in the slave states, but in the free territories of the northwest did the Democracy try to foster slave labor, and drive out all white men who could not own slaves. Now they seek to close our manufacturing by a low tariff and deprive American labor of its present advantage. And yet they have the audacity to talk about Republican unfaithfulness to labor interests.

There is to be further prosecuting of ballot box stuffers in South Carolina in April. The result must depend on the willingness of fairly summoned mixed juries to convict upon indisputable evidence. The laws have been openly and defiantly violated. The proofs leave no room for reasonable doubt. The sole question is whether public opinion will tolerate juries in finding guilty guilty. Is law breaking so unavoidable by reason of bad laws that sworn juries may acquit the guilty amid the applause of a community? In short, can South Carolina nullify the laws protecting the suffrage merely because she has determined that negroes shall not vote and have their ballots counted, the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding? It is the old struggle between national and state supremacy. The nation cannot surrender.

Governor Hendricks, in four years, pardoned 206 convicts. Governor Williams, in a little less time, pardoned 297. Governor Gray, in six weeks, pardoned fourteen, and Governor Porter, in two years, pardoned forty-eight. The average of Governor Hendricks was four a month; of Williams, over six; of Gray, ten, and of Porter, two.

Persons wanting small jobs of work done in the line of cabinet-making such as repairing furniture, reseat-ing chairs, and the like, can be served at Joshua Brownell's shop, on West Washington street, adjoining Capt. Fee's property. Or, he will do any new work of that kind, as well as light carpentry. Ice-chests made to order. If.

JOHN B. PIERCE. MORIS T. LEWMAN.  
**PIERCE & CO.,**  
Successors to Conrad Cook.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**DRUGS,**  
Fine Chemicals, Paints,  
Window Glass, Perfumery,  
Wall Paper, Etc., Etc.  
WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.  
GREENCASTLE, IND.

### WALTZING.

Adown the chancelled saloon,  
To notes of viol and bassoon,  
In many gossamer they whirl,  
The sylph-like Senior and the girl.

About her form, in dainty pose,  
His arm a semi-circle shows;  
And when the sheltered nook is gained,  
The graceful pose is still retained.

As neth the Senior's ray,  
Like rosy lights her blushes play,  
He reads within her eyes of brown,  
Waltzing is better sitting down.

—(Harvard Lampoon.)

### In Memoriam.

KATE WEBB, BORN SEPT. 28, 1836; DIED FEB. 24, 1883.

For the second time in the history of the Woman's Reading Club has death entered our circle, taking away a much loved and highly esteemed member.

We can not understand why one so young and so well prepared for usefulness should be called away just as she seemed to be entering upon a successful life's work.

God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform,  
But her unwavering faith and triumphant death  
impress us that we must

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,  
But trust Him for His grace.  
To the memory of Kate Webb we offer this  
token of love and respect:

Resolved, That by her death we have lost an  
earnest, faithful worker, a true friend and  
useful member.

Resolved, That in her life we see an example  
of pure Christianity, earnestness of purpose and  
unflinching principle.

To the family and friends we give our heart-  
felt sympathy, and for consolation we direct  
them to the loving Father. May we all realize  
the truth and beauty of this her favorite hymn:

There's a wideness in God's mercy  
Like the wideness of the sea,  
There's a kindness in His justice  
Which is more than liberty.  
For the love of God is broader  
Than the measure of man's mind,  
And the heart of the Eternal  
Is most wonderfully kind.

ALICE DOWNEY,  
Mrs. J. B. DOWNEY,  
Mrs. JENNIE M. ALLEN,  
Committee.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has called upon our beloved friend and sister, Kate Webb, to exchange the cross for the crown;

Whereas, She was for several years one of the most earnest and faithful workers in the College Avenue Auxiliary to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, ever prompt in the discharge of her duties, pleasant and winning in manner;

Whereas, She had early learned to exercise the Christian graces of the Spirit—Faith in God, the beacon light which surrounded her character like a halo; Hope, the foundation upon which she built her pure, unwavering purpose; Charity, the most blessed of the three, exemplified in her life by gentle word and loving deed; the purity and loveliness of her Christian character, the consistency and integrity of her beautiful life, having endeared her to us all; therefore,

Resolved, That we will cherish her memory, appreciate and emulate her many virtues, follow the example of her noble life, that when our work is finished, we may meet her in that "unchangeable home of the soul."

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to her family, knowing that she abideth with the God in whom she trusted, and is at rest in the land of Beulah.

Mrs. ELLA EARP,  
Mrs. ADA BECK,  
Mrs. ANNA CLARK,  
Committee.

### MRS. ANN L. COOKERLY.

Died, in Terre Haute, Ind., March 8, of pneumonia, Mrs. Ann L. Cookerly, aged sixty-four years.

Mrs. Cookerly was the widow of Major J. W. Cookerly, who died in this city in 1876. She was born and lived to womanhood in Virginia, but had spent sixteen years of her life in this community, having removed to Terre Haute one year ago. She was a life-long member of the Episcopal Church, to whose doctrines she was deeply attached. Having enjoyed superior early advantages, she was a lady of education and refinement. Gentleness and purity seemed the ruling traits in her disposition and character. She had the esteem of all who knew her, but was most beloved by those who knew her best. Her life was a living exemplification of that charity that "thinketh no evil," that "suffereth long and is kind." To her three sons she leaves the precious legacy of a beautiful Christian character, and the memory of her unselfish motherly devotion. Her remains were interred on Monday afternoon in Forest Hill Cemetery, by the side of the husband and three daughters, who had preceded her to the spirit world.

Persons wanting small jobs of work done in the line of cabinet-making such as repairing furniture, reseat-ing chairs, and the like, can be served at Joshua Brownell's shop, on West Washington street, adjoining Capt. Fee's property. Or, he will do any new work of that kind, as well as light carpentry. Ice-chests made to order. If.

**FOR YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO**

**J. D. HATHAWAY'S NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,**  
In the Hathaway Block, Southwest corner Public Square. Mr. Hathaway has just added  
**New Instruments & Back Grounds**

And is now prepared to do first-class work. Bring on the children as we do not dislike to take their pictures.

J. D. HATHAWAY GREENCASTLE, IND.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
**WHITE LEAD,**  
**Oils, Varnishes,**  
**Putty, Glass,**

**Dye Stuff, Paint and White Wash Brushes**

**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

**Jones' Drug Store.**

**SIBLEY'S SEEDS**

of ALL PLANTS, for ALL CROPS, for ALL CLIMATES. All are tested, only the best sent out. Grain and Farm Seed Manual, History and best methods of culture of Grains, Root Crops, Grasses, Fodder Crops, Tree Planting, etc. only 10c. Annual Catalogue and Price List of several thousand varieties, FREE.

**SIBLEY'S SEEDS** **HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. CHICAGO, ILL. Rochester, N.Y.**

**CATARRH** OF THE URETHRA.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM**

FOR Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Agreeable to Use.

Uncounted for Cold in the Head.

**HAY-FEVER**

DEAFNESS.

OR ANY KIND OF MUCOUS MEMBRANAL irritation, inflamed and rough surfaces. A preparation of unguibated merit. Apply with little finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the mucous linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

**A Thorough Treatment will Cure.**

The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations for catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials. By mail, prepaid, 50c. a package—stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail drug stores.

**ELY CREAM BALM CO., Oswego, N. Y.**

A SET of Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons are offered in our advertising columns for only 50 cents. The ad is set in the columns as good as fact are.

To The Ladies of Greencastle and Vicinity,

have taken the agency for

**Mrs. M. A. Ferguson's Eureka Rule**

for cutting and drafting ladies. Misses and children's clothing. I find it to be splendid, giving easy and beautiful fits. I am ready and willing to teach any one wishing to learn. I will also cut patterns, and cut and fit garments. Please give me a trial.

Mrs. W. E. STARR,  
44, East Seminary Street.

### THE "ORIGINAL"

**STAR SPANGLED BANNER.**

The oldest, most popular, best and cheapest Family paper begins its 31st year with 1883. It is a large, eight page, 40 column, illustrated literary paper, one of the "Ledges." Grand full of splendid Stories, Sketches, Poems, Wit, Humor and genuine fun. Rarest and most popular paper published. Established twenty years; read by 50,000 persons. It is sold, substantial, reliable. ONLY 30 CENTS A YEAR. 5 copies 25c; or 75 cents a year with choice of set of Six Triple-Plated Silver-Spoons, no brass, new style, retail price, \$1.50; or An Encyclopaedia, 700 pages, illustrated, defines 30,000 words, numerous tables, bound in cloth, gilt, better than usual \$1.50 books; or wonderful "Mutt-in-Purpo" Knife (a dozen tools in one handle), sells at \$1 to \$1.50, back handle, name plate, etc.; or superb Bell Harmonica, sweetest musical instrument known, price \$1.50. Either of the above premiums and Banner one year, sent free or 25 green stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Trial trip, three months for only 10 cents. Specimen copies free. Address, STAR SPANGLED BANNER, ree, Address, 51 24.



## Greencastle Banner

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

### TERMS for the BANNER

One year, \$1.00 in advance.  
Six months, .75 in advance.  
Three months, .50 in advance.  
Ten days, 10 cents in advance.  
By carrier, 5 cents additional when delivered by carrier.

**Advertising Rates.**  
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.  
Locals in capital, 15 cents a line first insertion; 10 cents each additional.  
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.  
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" resolutions, 5 cents a line.  
Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line.  
Displayed and long-time advertisements at special rates.

The judiciary committee of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature has favorably reported a bill providing that if the authorities of Philadelphia will furnish, without cost to the State, suitable accommodations for the executive business, and for the sessions of the Legislature, that city shall be made the capital of the State.

The boom to secure the release of Sergeant Mason, who tried to shoot Guiteau, does not seem to work up as anticipated, and the prospects of his release are not any better now than they were several months ago. In the meantime "Bettie and the baby" are living quietly on their farm in Virginia. Mrs. Mason occasionally visits Washington. It is understood, however, that at the expiration of his term of office President Arthur will grant a pardon to Sergeant Mason.

In a murder case in California, which was appealed to the Supreme Court, the only defense made was "insanity from the long continued use of intoxicants." The lower court charged the jury that "insanity produced by intoxication would not destroy responsibility when the party when sane and responsible made himself voluntarily intoxicated, and that drunkenness was no excuse for crime, but it was a circumstance for the consideration of the jury in determining the degree of crime." The Supreme Court held that the charge was correct, and affirmed the judgment.

The recent decision of a United States District Judge in Missouri tends to make of the postmaster a person enjoying greater immunity from physical assault than does Pugilist Sullivan himself. A country postmaster in the above State was assaulted by a drunken man. Although there was no actual interference with the mail, the Judge before whom the assault was arraigned imposed a fine of \$100, under an old act of Congress, which declares that "any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the United States mail shall be liable," etc.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "A special to the Journal from Elkhart gives the particulars of the recently reported 'faith cure' at that place. It seems that the 'procuring cause' was a devout person in Boston, who fixed upon 3 o'clock of a certain day when prayers was to be offered, and that it was 'precisely' 3 o'clock at Elkhart on the day named when the cure was effected. There is a difference in time between Boston and Elkhart of about sixty-five minutes, so it would seem that the 'faith cure' is limited, as it were, by human circumstances and conditions. We do not quite grasp the matter, but it would appear as if a cog were out of this miracle somewhere."

The most extraordinary punishment which is perhaps on record is to be found in Morrison's "Account of Germany." "Near Lindau I did see a malefactor hanging in iron chains on the gallows, with a massive doge hanging on each side by the heels, as being nearly starved, they might eat the flesh of the malefactor before himself died by the famine; and at Frankford I did see the like punishment of a Jew." The only thing which may serve to lessen our surprise at this shocking refinement in cruelty is the reflection that it happened in a country so pre-eminent for the horrid nature of its punishments that no one can be prevailed upon to accept the office of executioner but he who, by being the son of a hangman, is obliged to be trained up, and take upon himself the necessary employment.

The will of ex-Governor Morgan gives a fraction less than \$800,000 of an estate of \$6,000,000 to charitable and benevolent purposes, including gifts of \$200,000 to Union Theological Seminary; \$200,000 each to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to the Board of Home Missions, and to Williams College; of \$80,000 each to the Supplementary Fund for Clergymen's Salaries, to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and to the Presbyterian Hospital, with smaller bequests of \$5,000 to \$2,500. To his wife he gives his house and a million of money, and the income for life of a million. To forty other relatives he gives \$407,500, and leaves balance of his estate in trust for his grandson and namesake. A host of friends are remembered, and household servants receive \$8,000 each. The Tribune says the will of the late Governor sustains the reputation for generosity which he showed in life. Bequests are left for charitable and educational purposes. This benevolence is not to flow in a narrow channel but flows over a wide field of good work.

J. M. ELLIOTT, the pugilist, who was killed last week at Chicago by Jerre Dunn, a similar character, had an unenviable record and his life is a dark review of con-

tinuous crime: Elliott has been a thief nearly his whole life, having served nearly twenty years in prison for crimes he had been convicted of. Before the fire he used to make his headquarters in Chicago, one of his pals at that time being the well-known Mike Garrity. He was arrested by Pinkerton with Billy Forester and several other burglars for attempting to rob a bank at Wilkesbarre, Pa., but the whole party broke out of jail and escaped. Afterward Elliott was arrested in Philadelphia for garroting Hughie Dougherty, the negro minstrel, who had his nose broken. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for this, and served over ten years there. He was a pal of John Gordon when the latter "fell" in Iowa, and Elliott fought Gallagher at Detroit to get money to secure the release of Gordon. He had also been arrested in New York for crimes, and was known to detectives as one of the most desperate men in the country—a pickpocket, a burglar and a prize-fighter. He had been in Chicago this last time for about six months. Elliott would seem to have made good use of his spare time when looked up, as he was well read and very intelligent, having a good knowledge of several languages, living and dead.

A SPECIAL telegram to an Indianapolis paper graphically describes the closing scenes of the recent congress. The dispatch is published Saturday and reads: The accumulated work of two years is crowding upon the last hours of a dying Congress. The pressure is tremendous—150 members are going out of the House many of them to return no more, and they are struggling to get last-chance bills through. It is a scramble and a rush. The people of Washington are taking an intense interest in the proceedings of Congress, and they crowd the galleries by thousands. The press at night is greatest. Multitudes swarm to the Capitol, filling every nook and corner of the great building, taking possession of the galleries, the corridors, reception and committee rooms. The House end is the most attractive, and every inch of the space assigned to spectators is gobbled up before the hour arrives for business to begin. Members rush hither and thither with their ladies trying to find seats that have been overlooked. They find the galleries full to overflowing, and they storm and fret and fume, anxious to anchor their charges, and doubly anxious to get back on the floor fearing that something important might be rushed through or stamped to death in their absence. The diplomatic galleries are seized and filled in an instant, and when there is no such thing as finding a vacant seat anywhere or an inch of standing room men, women and children wander disconsolately up and down the corridors, take refuge in committee rooms or crowd into the gallery entrances, straining to catch a glimpse of the scene below. The buzz and hum of a thousand voices fill the hall, and those who are unaccustomed to the confusion and uproar of the bear-pit go half wild trying to keep the run of business. To a great majority of the spectators the proceedings are absolutely devoid of meaning; they make nothing out of the din, but there is action, and action is what they want—not dry statesmanship. When an exciting incident occurs the great audience awakens to a lively interest in what is going on. It delights in episodes like that of Thursday night. An occasional knockdown or set to with hard gloves or bare knuckles would be relished as a seasoning not too rich for the popular palate. It is doubtless a grievous disappointment to many that none of the gentlemen see fit to go down into the ring and fight, but the constant recurrence of spate answers as a substitute.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Representative Shively's bill, which makes mechanics' liens attach to all classes of structures, and includes attorneys' fees, passed the Senate and became a law.

The Senate adjourned sine die at 3:15 o'clock, and the House a few minutes later. In the first named there was considerable confusion just previous to adjournment, the members cheerfully throwing books and other missiles at each other.

Mr. Mosier's H. B. 332, amending section 1,622 of the criminal code, relative to search warrants, has passed both Houses and become a law. The amendment provides that property seized by search warrant may upon proof of ownership be delivered to the proper owner, and not held by the sheriff as the old law provided.

Senator Campbell's convict labor bill passed the Senate Thursday. It provides for a thorough system by which to put the convicts to work in the most open competition, the object being to have the convicts bring the highest price in the market that competition can force, and the result must be to raise the prices paid for convicts so much as to make the prisons bring an income to the State, and also to overcome very largely the depressing influence upon free labor which the present system of low prices for convicts has caused.

In the House, Friday, a very important bill, introduced by Mr. Shively, was passed. It provides that all life insurance companies doing business in the State on the assessment plan shall issue a bond to the State for \$100,000 for the faithful performance of its obligations, and shall also have at least \$200,000 on insurance and 1,000 policy holders. It

makes it a felony for any company to issue a policy on the life of an aged or extremely infirm person to another person—the so-called "graveyard" plan. A determined effort will be made to get the bill through the Senate.

Monday morning after the Governor's veto of the police bill had been acted upon, Mr. Heffren was given the floor. He there upon offered a resolution that whereas the Indianapolis Journal of February 25 contained articles reflecting upon himself personally, therefore resolved that it was a malicious attack, etc. The resolution was ostensibly to test the sense of the House on the subject. His speech was a remarkable one. He called attention to the fact that he had always on the floor been considerate and courteous, and that he had never made a political speech or injected any political business into the House. He then proceeded to exhaust the vocabulary in hurling epithets at the Journal, its editors and proprietors, and quoted from the Whitcomb report of the treason trials to prove him innocent of the Journal's charges. He explicitly denied the handcar adventure, and that he ever held a lieutenant general's or other commission in the confederate service. He denied that he was ever a Knight of the Golden Circle, and submitted evidence to prove that he had abandoned the Sons of Liberty organized in 1864, declaring it a humbug. He paid his respects to Overmeyer and Milligan and quoted from the Journal's files of 1860 to show that it favored secession. He denied the Journal's charge that he was editor of the Salem Times and quoted Morton's ante-negro Richmond speech. He also denied he was a member of the murderous committee of ten or was in sympathy with them. Interspersed through the speech were the most extraordinary phrases of denunciation. In closing he again asked the Journal and Gen. Williams what they were going to do about it? As soon as he finished his speech he withdrew his resolution, saying he had accomplished all he intended when he offered it, and the House adjourned before a protest could be filed by the Republicans.—Indianapolis News.

**Bits of the Tariff and Revenue.**  
Representative Carlisle, the most prominent candidate for speaker, next session, says the tariff bill is a hodge-podge, and that the Forty-eighth Congress will go over the work again.

A tobacco dealer gives it as his opinion that the rebate clause of the revenue bill will cost the government \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 on tobacco and cigars alone. The rebate is on whole packages, and dishonest dealers can systematically swindle the government out of large sums.

Comptroller Knox says the passage of the new act relieves national and state banks and private bankers from a tax which, on an average, amounted to \$1,000,000 a month.

A great amount of additional labor is thrown upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the passage of the bill, as he must define the law in every particular. On one point alone which will be sprung the Secretary will have to make a \$3,000,000 ruling, and others of equal importance may develop.

Pittsburg iron masters interested in the tariff have been unanimous in their declarations that under the law a reduction of wages of all classes of workmen will be necessary. If this is insisted in it will very probably result in a general strike, a large number of employees asserted that any attempt to reduce wages will be stubbornly resisted. Bradford manufacturers are disappointed over the new law; while Chicago operators say it is more injurious to iron interests than any legislation within half a century, and that the only means of keeping the mills open will be by a sweeping reduction in wages and putting them at such a point that laborers, in turn, must have cheaper board. Poles Bros.' mill at Pottstown, Pa., which was stopped some weeks ago, on account of uncertainty about the tariff, started Monday, but the men struck after one heat, on account of a notice that wages would be reduced.

**Using Locomotives as Poker Stakes.**  
San Antonio (Tex.) Special.  
A report has leaked out here regarding a great game of poker played in N. Y. some time ago between several railroad kings, during which one of the gentlemen having lost all of his pocket money, offered to put up engines as collateral. Fortune still combated him, and at the close of the game he had lost three of the best engines he owned. They are now running on the winner's road in this State, their numbers being 22, 24 and 25, and are valued at \$40,000.

**Stir the Soil.**  
A. J. Downing, who was one of the best horticulturists America has ever known, said: "If I were to preach a sermon on horticulture I should take for my text 'Stir the Soil.' Frequent and keep stirring will enable one to grow fine vegetables on comparatively poor and slightly manured soil, while without it one fails to gain the proper advantage even from the richest and finest soil."

**Why Judas Was Ruled Out.**  
Every year an abbreviated version of the "Passion Play" is presented at San Antonio, Mexico. Last Christmas there was no Judas in the cast. The leaders explained his absence by saying that the year before the other apostles had to choke him black in the face before he would give up the thirty pieces of silver, and they had decided not to allow him to have a hand in it at all this time.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE.—The bill to authorize the State to map and sell certain real estate was passed.  
The bill to legalize certain acts of township trustees was passed.  
A joint resolution was adopted forbidding convicts from working outside of the penitentiary enclosures.

The bill to regulate the business of express companies was passed.  
Several bills of private interest only were passed.  
The bill supplemental to the drainage act was passed.  
The bill regulating the descent of heirs was passed.

The bill permitting advertising in certain cases to be given to the paper the party interested may elect was passed.  
The bill to amend the school laws was passed. Concerns the Superintendent and changes time of ending of school year to July 31.  
The metropolitan police bill relating to cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over was passed by a party vote. A motion to reconsider was debated till 1:15 a. m. March 1, when the Senate adjourned.

**IN THE HOUSE.**  
An order was adopted for night sessions hereafter.  
The specific appropriation bill was discussed. The Motion claim was disallowed.  
Two or three other items were stricken out. The appropriation of \$5,000 to complete the hospital building at the Southern Penitentiary was reduced to \$1,800.

The specific appropriation bill was passed.  
Several other bills were passed.

**THURSDAY, March 1.**  
SENATE.—The bill for the more profitable and equitable hiring of convict labor was passed.  
The bill to amend the act concerning public offenses was passed.  
The bill to change the course of channels of streams was passed.  
Bill to legalize certain corporations were passed.

The bill concerning the duties of township, county and state officers was passed.  
The bill to amend section 3 of the turnpike road act was passed.  
The bill to permit the destruction of old mill dams was passed.

The bill providing for the taxation of dogs was passed.  
The bill to require the county Auditor to advertise quarterly the amount of school fund remaining unloaned was passed.

**IN THE HOUSE.**  
A motion was made to reconsider the vote which passed the general appropriation, the object being, as stated by Mr. Heffren, to compel an extra session to be convened. A warm political debate followed the motion, and the House finally decided by a party vote to reconsider.  
The Johnson vs. Overstreet contested election case was made a special order for Friday at 4 p. m.

The bill to provide a fund for the permanent endowment of the State University was passed.  
**FRIDAY, March 2.**  
SENATE.—House bill to provide a fund for the permanent endowment of the State University was passed. It authorizes a levy of one-half cent on each \$100 valuation for twelve years.

On motion of Mr. Compton to legalize the incorporation of Carbon, Clay county, was passed.  
The contested election case of Johnson vs. Overstreet was then taken up and debated at length.

Mr. Hens stated that he had been offered bribe money to vote for the metropolitan police bill, and asked an investigation. A committee of three was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers.  
In the Johnson vs. Overstreet contested case, the Senate declared the charges not sustained, and that Mr. Overstreet was entitled to retain his seat.

A bill was passed to make the general index of a deed or mortgage prima facie evidence of the record to which it refers when the destruction of the record by fire or loss of the "original" instrument is made to appear.

A bill supplemental to act relating to the disposal of estates of persons who have removed to parts unknown was passed.  
The bill to legalize the Daleville and Bell Center Turnpike company was passed.

The specific appropriation bill was taken up and some items rejected by the House were inserted, including the Martin claim for \$40,000.

**IN THE HOUSE.**  
The bill to repeal section 105 of the act increasing taxation was passed.  
Also, the bill concerning mutual life insurance companies.

On motion the joint resolution to pay Mrs. Edwin May \$10,000 widow of the late architect of the state house, was called up, but failed to pass. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to provide a permanent endowment fund for the State University.

The bill concerning coal mines was passed.  
A bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a family building and putting in gas mains at the Indiana Reform School was passed.

Bills legalizing the acts of the incorporations of certain towns were passed; including, Roachdale, Putnam county and Jasper, Dubois county.  
A resolution was adopted returning thanks to James Gordon Bennett for his liberal donations to the flood sufferers.

A bill amending an act providing a treasury system for the State was passed.  
A bill to amend section 5,776 of the code of 1881, concerning taxation was passed.  
A bill to amend section 5 of an act concerning drainage was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill concerning descent of estates.  
A bill to regulate the practice of medicine, midwifery and surgery was passed.  
A bill concerning the incorporation of towns was passed.

**SATURDAY, March 3.**  
SENATE.—The act passed Thursday, concerning legal advertising was repealed by a bill introduced for that purpose.  
The bill concerning the office of township trustee was passed.

The House bill of Rep. Mosier to amend the section of the revised statutes concerning search warrants was passed. It permits property so seized to be delivered on proper proof to the owner.  
The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the committee to allow the John Martin claim.  
The bill providing for the state house tax levy and an appropriation of \$100,000 was passed.  
The specific appropriation bill after its various amendments, was passed. Another unsuccessful effort was made to insert the Martin claim.  
A lively and interesting debate prevailed in the Senate during the evening session.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE.—The bill to increase the pension of one-armed and one-legged soldiers was passed.—Yeas 27; nays 14. The sundry civil bill was reported.

**HOUSE.**—The entire day was given to considering the river and harbor bill. A night session was held.

**THURSDAY, March 1.**  
SENATE.—After deliberations over the tariff conference the Senate considered the sundry civil appropriation bill.

**HOUSE.**—The river and harbor bill was taken up and the entire day and the night session was devoted to its consideration. During the night session Mr. Van Vorhis, of New York, said a certain appropriation was contrary to the constitution, but a member or outcast would take it out of the bill, which lays him liable to expulsion.

**FRIDAY, March 2.**  
SENATE.—The credentials of Senators Manderson of Nebraska and Cullom of Illinois were presented. Several bills of more or less interest were passed. Sen Van Wyck made a violent attack against the government counsel in the Star Route cases.

**HOUSE.**—Under the operations of the Pound rule considerable business was transacted by the House. The Postoffice appropriation bill was passed. The bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters was passed.

**SATURDAY, March 3.**  
SENATE.—A vote of thanks was presented Hon. David Davis for his impartiality as a presiding officer. Senator Davis then tendered his resignation as President of the Senate and Geo. F. Edmunds was elected to fill the vacancy. Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, administered the oath of office. The report of the committee on the river and harbor bill was presented. The bill was laid on the table until to-morrow, which kills the bill. The Conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by a majority of one.

Several bills were passed. The Senate took a recess till Sunday at 10 a. m. After the straightening up of unfinished business the President announced that he had no further communication to make, and the Senate of the XLVIIIth Congress adjourned without day.

**HOUSE.**—The Cook Cuts contested election case was decided in favor of the former. The Conference report on the tariff bill was taken up. The Conference report on the tariff bill was passed by the House and became a law by the signature of the President. It provides for a reduction of revenue to the amount of \$67,000,000. Numerous bills were passed necessary to the closing of the business of the session. An adjourned session was convened Sunday at 10 a. m.

Speaker Keifer delivered an address on his retirement from the speakership. The House expressed regret at the death of Alexander H. Stephens. The President had no further communication to make, and the House after Speaker Keifer's address adjourned, sine die.

**THE END.**

### Guides for Ghosts.

The Chinese hill tribes believe that man has only three souls, and these are satisfactorily disposed of. One appropriately and conveniently remains in the grave, another takes up its position at the ancestral board, and the third roams about unrestrained in the spirit world, and not necessarily on earth. Many of the hill women are fond, as in India, of giving their dead child a dog, or (by dint of prayers or supplications) the departed soul of an old and experienced person as a guide, that the infant wanderer may not miss its way on the path to the spirit world. For this reason it was that the Mongolians sent slaves to accompany their dead Princes. The Chinese, however, have a more humane idea. They believe that since it is likely that the dead man will be unable to find his way safely to the world of spirits, and may as probably as not stray from the right path, the kings of the under world would furnish him with a little devil to act the part of a guide and servant to the newly disembodied spirit on its journey. The Poles used to have a notion of a similar kind, though they, like the Chinese, did not display it in such an unpleasant way for survivors. It was their custom to lay bear's claws in the grave, to serve the dead man with hooks, with the help of which he might climb the great glass mountain. According to the common notion among the Karens the dead reawaken "plu pho" in the world of Plu, under the sovereignty of the great King Cootay or Theodo, the occupations which they had followed while as yet mortals on earth—a curious hint at the caste system of the Hindoos, which has no place with the Karens while they are alive.

Rubenstein will write a march for the coronation of the czar and will direct an orchestra of 1,000 and a chorus of 800.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS.

DEATH OF A. H. STEPHENS.

Alexander H. Stephens died Sunday morning at his home in Georgia.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia, was a notable man, and has filled no inconsiderable space in the history of the times. He was born in Wilkes County, Ga., in 1812, graduated at the university of that State in 1832, taught school, read law, engaged in the practice, and entered politics. After several terms in the Georgia Legislature, he was elected to Congress in 1838, and re-elected continuously for sixteen years, when he declined further service. He ran as Presidential Elector for the State at Large in Georgia, on the Douglass and Johnson ticket in 1860; was elected to the Secession Convention in Georgia in 1861; opposed and voted against the Ordinance of Secession in that body—but gave it his support after it had been passed, against his judgment as to its policy; was elected by that convention to the Confederate Congress, which met at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861, and was chosen Vice President under the Provisional Government by that Congress; was elected Vice President of the Confederate States for the term of six years, under what was termed the permanent Government, in November 1861; visited the State of Virginia on a mission under the Confederate Government in April, 1861, upon the invitation of that State; was one of the Commissioners on the part of the Confederate Government at the Hampton Roads conference in February, 1865; was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1865, by the first Legislature convened under the new Constitution, made under the Johnson policy, but was not allowed to take his seat; was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1873; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. Last fall he was elected Governor of Georgia, as a regular Democrat, by a majority of 62,357 over his Independent Democratic opponent. Mr. Stephens was a man of feeble constitution, and for most of his life as a constant sufferer. In spite of his poor health, his clear and vigorous intellect enabled him to keep at the front in public affairs. He was a highly intellectual man, a severe student, close thinker and a fine constitutional lawyer. Mr. Stephens' influence in public affairs was always beneficial and elevating. He was a real statesman, and, excepting his connection with the Confederacy, a genuine patriot.

### A NEW HEDORADO.

There is much excitement in Fulton and Hamilton counties, New York, over the discovery of gold, and considerable numbers are flocking to that section. The Benson Mining company has made the first "clean up" ever made by a gold-mining company in this state. The amalgam from this "clean up" gives about \$750 of gold. A sample of ten penny-weights and nineteen grains of this amalgam yielded \$4.61 in pure gold. The metal is of a bright yellow, and more resembles Australian than California gold. The gravel from which this result was obtained was taken from the surface and down to a depth of fifteen feet, and the average yield is about \$3.75 per ton. The present cost of mining and milling this gravel is 87 cents per ton, and the mill can work fifty tons every twenty-four hours.

In one day seventy-two tons were worked. Assays of this gravel made by mining experts and chemists all over the country run from twenty-five cents to \$75 a ton. The receipt of the product of the mine caused great excitement, and it is now claimed that Northern New York gold fields are no longer an experiment. Another mill is almost ready to start up, and four more are ordered and will be in operation early in the spring. The best yard wood can be purchased at the mines at \$1.63 per cord, and this is used for fuel at light expense.

### Family Man's Acceptance of a Challenge

Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of hasty disposition, insisted on the other's fighting him next morning. The challenge was accepted on condition that they should breakfast together previous to their going to the field at the house of the person challenged. When the challenger arrived next morning according to appointment, he found every preparation made for breakfast, and his friend, his wife, and children all ready to receive him. Their repast being over and the family withdrawn, without the slightest hint of their fatal purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend. "No, sir," replied he, "not until we are upon a par; that amiable woman, and those six innocent children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend solely upon my life for their subsistence; and until you can stake something equal, in my estimation, to the welfare of seven persons, dearer to me than my right hand or my right eye, I can not think that we are equally matched." "We are not, indeed!" replied the other, giving him his hand; and they became firmer friends than before.

### An Irishman who gave the name of Highland, but whose real name is John Walsh, was arrested at Havre, Friday.

The newspapers say he has avowed his complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

It is said that Capt. Howgate, the defaulting signal service officer, is spending the winter very pleasantly in Florida.



## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Silas W. Burt, nominated chief examiner of the civil-service commission, declines to serve.

Commissioner Baum promises to modify his ruling that no person may become a member of the board of more than one district.

Representative Van Vorhis, of New York, grossly insulted Page, of California, Thursday night, in the discussion of the river and harbor bill, and only escaped expulsion by an apology.

Secretary Lincoln has reported to the Senate the names of eighty-two officers of the army on duty at Washington. Secretary Chandler places the number of navy officers on duty at the capital at 201.

While the provisions of the act to reduce the revenue go into effect, generally, on and after July 1, 1883, exception is made in respect to tariff duties upon sugar, which take effect June 1, and internal revenue provisions relating to reduction of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and reduction of special license taxes, which go into effect May 1, with a provision that all claims for drawback on unbroken packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at that date, must be presented before July 1.

The new tariff law will add enormously to the work of the Secretary of the Treasury. The revised classification of articles and re-arrangement of duties will make it necessary for the Secretary to go through the law with the greatest care, and subject every paragraph to the most painstaking and thorough analysis. He will be called upon to define the law and give rulings on a great many points involving vast public and private interests. Business men everywhere will want the law interpreted their way, and no pains will be spared to make black appear white, and white black. On one point alone which will be sprung the Secretary will have to make a \$3,000,000 ruling, and others of equal importance may develop. A tobacco dealer gives it as his opinion that the rebate clause will cost the government \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 on tobacco and cigars alone. The rebate is on whole packages, and dishonest dealers can systematically swindle the government out of large sums.

In reply to inquiries Monday the Commissioner of Internal Revenue said the effect of the law reducing internal revenue taxation would be as follows: The tax upon capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and national banking associations, is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable. The reduction of tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles, imposed by schedule A, following section 3347. Revised Statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883. After May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be 3 cents per pound; on cigars, \$3 per thousand, and on cigarettes 50 cents per thousand. There will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the tax recently imposed and the taxes as now provided for where claims amount to \$10. These claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued, and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made. The law provides for a large reduction in the special taxes upon dealers, commencing May 1, 1883. The commissioner also stated that immediate arrangements would be made for changing the form of the special tax stamps and stamps for payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., so as to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of trade prior to May 1, 1883.

Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, furnished for publication a statement relative to the appropriation bills passed this session, and which have become laws. The aggregate amount of all the bills is \$229,327,511, made up as follows:

Military Academy	\$ 84,575.00
Fortifications	248,507.00
Naval and diplomatic	1,306,706.00
Army	15,994,434.00
Postoffice	24,581,315.00
Legislative	44,499,527.00
Indian	9,464,235.00
Sanitary Civil	3,262,525.00
District of Columbia	2,914,447.00
Deficiency	1,699,867.00
Agricultural	3,218,187.00
Miscellaneous bills involving appropriations of money	403,840.00
The aggregate of appropriations for last year, including \$18,384,877 for the rivers and harbors	286,217,903.00
For the preceding year, including \$11,441,300 for the rivers and harbors	319,367,983.00

An analysis of the figures for the past three years shows that the appropriations for the current expenses of the government, irrespective of the amounts for pensions, aggregate less than either of the two preceding years. The regular pension bills for the fiscal years 1882, 1883 and 1884 aggregate \$252,575,000. The bill just passed being \$20,275,000 in excess of the bill passed two years ago, and \$13,225,000 less than the bill of last year. Of the deficiency bill just passed only about \$500,000 is on account of the current fiscal year. The appropriation bills of the present session were based upon estimates aggregating \$271,394,844; as reported from the House committee on appropriations they aggregated \$220,082,752; as passed by the House, \$226,420,208; as reported by the Senate committee on appropriations \$230,662,541; and as finally passed by both houses, after adjustment by conference committee \$229,327,511, an increase of \$924,478 over the amount

originally recommended by the House committee on appropriations.

The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect, as speedily as possible, the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, increasing to \$30 per month the pensions of those who lost a leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow, and of those who have been so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, and who are now receiving pensions at the rate of \$24 per month, and to \$24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to loss of hand or foot, and now receiving \$18 per month. Inasmuch as said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cases as have been adjudicated at the rates of \$24 and \$18 per month, respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary to be made, other than to forward to the Commissioner of Pensions the pension certificate, accompanied by a letter stating, in the handwriting of the pensioner, his present postoffice address. As soon as possible after the receipt of the pension certificate aforesaid, the Commissioner will issue to him a new certificate for the new rate, and will forward the same to the proper pension agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate, and to make to the pensioner proper payment. In case of amputation the certificate shall be reissued without any further medical examination. The intervention of agents or attorneys in such admitted cases as are affected by this act being unnecessary, will not be recognized.

President Arthur has transmitted to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State in response to Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, inquiring whether the minister of the United States had been instructed to invite or accept the mediation of European powers in settlement of the difficulties between Chili and Peru. The Secretary says he received a dispatch from Mr. Partridge saying that the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, (Germany declining taking any part) considered the subject of the above-named difficulties at an informal meeting at Mr. Partridge's house, and concluded that each should declare to his government his belief that the only way of bringing about a cessation of hostilities would be an agreement to address representation to the Chilean Government expressing a wish to see peace made on the basis of the cessation of Tarapaca. The ministers further declared that they considered it to be their duty to urge their respective governments to take the step indicated at once. Upon receipt of this dispatch Mr. Partridge was telegraphed by the Secretary of State in substance that the leave or absence he had requested was granted, and he was expected to return to the United States by the first steamer. He was further informed that the action set forth in his dispatch having been taken by him without authority was disapproved, and he was directed to so inform those of his colleagues who had acted with him. A note was at the same time sent to the ministers of the United States in London, Paris and Rome, informing them that Mr. Partridge had joined with the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy to their respective governments to intervene in the Chili-Peru difficulty, and instructing them to inform the governments to which they are attached that this action was taken by Mr. Partridge without authority, and has not been approved.

A Typical Arkansas Character. A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says: Colonel Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, I knew from my boyhood. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee; received an academic education; studied law, and practiced at Shelbyville, the county-seat. He was a gentleman of popular manners and took to the people as a young duck took to a pond. In 1825 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature by an overwhelming majority. He was an enthusiastic admirer of General Jackson, who was then a candidate for President. In 1829 a tornado swept over Shelbyville demolishing a number of houses, and killing a number of persons. Sometime thereafter I heard Colonel Yell remark in a jocular vein, that the reason his law office received no injury was that it contained a file of General Duff Green's United States Telegraph. This journal was then an ardent supporter of General Jackson. Early in the first Presidential term of the old hero he appointed Colonel Yell United States Judge for the district of Arkansas. In 1835 he resigned this office and became a candidate for Congress. He had a competitor at the beginning of the canvass, but soon scared him off the track. Here hangs a tale, and I must tell it. The two were to dine together on a certain day, and came across some men who were shooting for beef. Colonel Yell asked them if they would allow him to take part in what he called their "game." On receiving their assent he alighted, made several shots, and won several quarters of beef. He then inquired: "who are the poorest families in the neighborhood?" On being informed he sent them all the beef he had won with his compliments. Mounting their horses they soon arrived at a campmeeting on

the wayside. There they tarried for several hours. When the competitor thought it was about time to be moving on, he searched all over the campground for Colonel Yell, but could not find him. At length he went up near the altar, and there stood Colonel Yell singing at the top of his voice: "How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord." The reader can imagine his surprise. With some difficulty he succeeded in getting Colonel Yell out from amongst the brethren, took him to one side, and said: "I'm off." "Of where," asked Colonel Yell. "Off the track," responded he. "I see it is perfectly useless to run against a man, who, on the same day, can shoot for beef with the ungodly and sing pious songs over the mourners at a camp meeting." Col. Yell was elected, and re-elected in 1837, serving until the 4th of March, 1839. In 1840 he was elected Governor of the State for four years. In 1845 he was again returned to Congress, but resigned in 1846 to serve in the Mexican war. He was mustered into service as Colonel of the First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was killed on a gallant charge upon the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847.

Curious Facts About Precious Stones. There is in Paris a diamond so hard that the usual process for cutting and polishing made no impression upon it. The black diamond is mostly used for tools. In Russia it is broken into flakes, polished and worn as court mourning. The historic diamonds have no more luster than a piece of glass. The sham diamond is more beautiful than a genuine stone, but it has a tendency to decomposition, and does not retain luster. The diamond mines of Brazil were opened in 1727. It is estimated that since that time they have produced at least two tons of diamonds. In England a stone weighing one carat, and of the purest water, is worth, when cut and polished, about \$60. The dealers in rough stones acquire the habit of distinguishing the water of a rough stone by simply breathing upon it. Among the historic diamonds the Rajah weighed 367 carats and the Great Mogul 289. Before it was cut the latter weighed 900 carats. From the composition of the diamond we see what costly things nature makes from common material. All the diamond fields of the world are not worth the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. A ruby of five carats is double the value of a diamond of that size, and one of ten carats is worth three times as much as a diamond of corresponding size. A perfect ruby is the rarest of all stones. Rubies are often imitated with real stones, the most common being spinel. But it is not difficult to distinguish the imitation, as the ruby is the only stone having a pigeon blood color. Another precious stone is the sapphire, which is like the ruby, with the exception of the color. There has been seen a small stone which was ruby on one side and sapphire on the other. The Emerald is a deep green, the deeper the better. It loses no brilliancy in an artificial light, but its color may be expelled by a gentle heat. Most of our emeralds come from New Granada, and will always have flaws. In imitation it is not the hardness nor the color that is sought so much as the flaw. The first eyeglasses were made in England of emeralds.

A Story of Thackeray. I heard a curious story of Thackeray last night, and believe it to be unprinted. Thackeray was one day sauntering away from the Garrick Club, then close to Covent Garden, and, strolling through Cranbourne Alley, stopped opposite a pie shop around which several urinals of both sexes were congregated, looking with wolfish eyes upon some pork pies which the baker had just placed in the window for sale. Thackeray had a great kindness for children and dumb animals; in fact for any creature that could not hit back if injured, so his soul was touched by the hungry-looking children. Calling the tallest, a slip of a girl some eleven or twelve years old, he gave her half a crown, telling her to buy five six-penny pies, take one for herself, and give the others to her little companions. Presently he saw the girl with five pork pies, one in her hand and the others in her apron, making off at her best pace. Over-taking her he reproached her for taking all and not giving her friends any, whereupon the girl screamed out: "Let me alone, you nasty, dirty old beast, or I'll call a policeman!" The novelist, it is needless to say, dropped this flower of St. Giles like a bomb, "a hot potato," and never dabbled in practical philanthropy again. He took a cynical pleasure in relating the story as an instance of early depravity. All who know anything of juvenile vice in London will understand that there is nothing wonderful in the incident, except that the girl spent all the money in pies instead of pocketing, if she had a pocket, the silver.

A Great Lifter. The strongest man at Granite Corner, N. Y., is Stearns Carpenter, who is now eighty years old. Five years ago he grasped a twenty-four foot iron rail with each hand and walked off with them. At an earlier period he shouldered a cannon that weighed 1,400 pounds, and the next day lifted a box of iron that weighed 1,900. He used to go around when the neighbors were killing hogs and when a particularly big one was slaughtered he had a habit of twisting his fingers into its bristles, lifting the animal off the ground and guessing at its weight.

3,500 sewing machines were lost in the flood at Newport.

## SHORTS.

Kansas has as a million of people now Buttons are small for dresses, large for wraps.

How to get out of a scrape—let your beard grow.

All faces are fashionable, and this is to be a lace season.

The traveling cotton-gin is a new enterprise in the south.

A French doctor says Bismarck is good for twenty years yet.

Fully \$500,000 is invested in truck farms around Savannah.

Greek priests, unlike Catholic priests, have wives and children.

More than 3,000 Central freight cars pass Batavia, N. Y., daily.

The timbered lands of Arizona embrace an area of 5,760,000 acres.

They are planting orange groves all along the Mississippi coast.

If men do us an evil turn we write it in marble; if a good one in dust.

One Rochester store has graduated a dozen married clerks in a year.

An Ulster, N. Y., man has an apple, preserved in spirits, grown in 1787.

Subscriptions have been opened at Berlin for the sufferers by the floods in America.

Clasps on the collars in and the neck of dress take the place of brooches and lace pins.

The one railroad in all Greece is five miles long and each mile of it took a year to build.

Gambetta's father has a large collection of his son's letters which he proposes to publish.

Goode, the assistant of Queen Victoria in 1837, died in the Breckinridge lunatic asylum the other day.

Georgia has had sixty-three governors from 1733 to 1883. The first governor after Oglethorpe was Stephens.

Among the prisoners arrested for the Phoenix Park conspiracy is a German named Hohnbein, who claims to have been naturalized as an American citizen at Wyandotte, Kas., in 1866.

## THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat	\$1.00	60	\$1.10
Corn	52	60	55
Oats	45		
Peas	50		
Rye	18 1/2		
Barley	18 1/2		
Shoulders	18 1/2		
Breakfast bacon	18 1/2		
Sides	11		
Lard	12 1/2		
Cattle—Prime shipping steers	50	50	55
Fair to good shipping steers	50	50	55
Common to medium	47	50	50
Prime butcher cows & heifers	47	50	50
Fair to good	44	50	45
Common and medium	42	50	45
Hogs	35	50	40
Good heavy packers	37	50	40
Light mixed	35	50	40
Sheep—Choice to prime	30	50	40
Fair to good	28	50	40
Common	25	50	40
Apples—Cooking, 9 lbs	8	50	40
Potatoes—Early Rose	8	50	40
Beans	27	50	40
Butter—Dairy	22	50	40
Country, choice	22	50	40
Eggs	15		

CHICAGO.			
Wheat	\$1.07	60	\$1.15
Corn	56	50	55
Oats	40	50	45
Peas	18	50	15
Lard	10	50	11

TOLEDO.			
Wheat	\$1.10	60	\$1.15
Corn, new	60	50	62
Oats	45		
Clover Seed	8	00	

CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	\$1.11	60	\$1.12
Corn	56	50	55
Oats	45	50	45

NEW YORK.			
Wheat	\$1.12	60	\$1.15
Corn	56	50	55
Oats	45	50	45
Rye	18	50	15

BALTIMORE.			
Wheat	1.20	60	1.25
Corn	50	50	55
Oats	45	50	45
Rye	18	50	15

**Ed. Ackerman**  
Can make you  
**BOOTS & SHOES!**

That will wear you as long as two ordinary pairs of those you buy out of stores.

**REPAIRING**  
Is also neatly and promptly done by him. Call on him, near the southwest corner of the square. 38-37

**KIEFER'S**  
—Is the place to get a good—  
**LUNCH!**

And don't you forget it. Also a large stock of GROCERIES, at the lowest cash prices. Farmers, call and see him. The boys all know where Charlie Kiefer and they go to see him without invitation. 1yr25

**Wanted,**  
**WAGON SPOKE TIMBER.**

We want 600,000 White Oak Spokes, cut 28 inches long, 14 inches thick on heart edge and 3 inches wide. Must be good tough timber, straight, free from knots or wormholes, the sap to be taken off, for which we will pay the highest market price, to be delivered at our factory in Greencastle. 2-M. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW.

Established 1849.

## COLE BROTHERS,

The Second Largest Manufactory of

## LIGHTNING RODS in the WORLD.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS, TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association, April 13, 1880. Send for circular and price lists. COLE BROTHERS, Greencastle, Indiana 11-17

AD. HANNA. ED. E. BLACK.

## HANNA & BLACK,

## The Furniture Men

OF PUTNAM COUNTY

Offer superior inducements to buyers. They always keep the best stock and their prices cannot be discounted. Call and see their

## PARLOR SETS.

## JONES' ART GALLERY.

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY of this city, and begs to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 44-17

## L. WEIK & CO.

The Oldest House in Town.  
Keep the Largest and Best Stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
IN GREENCASTLE.

THEY ALSO HAVE THE  
**BEST BAKERY.**  
CALL AND TRY THESE GOODS.—No. 4, South Side.

## A.W.W.B.G.T.B.

## W.G. BURNETT

—AT THE—  
**Opera House**

## BOOT AND SHOE

## EMPORIUM

Deals exclusively in the very best

## Custom Made Work.

By B. F. BARWICK, the North Side Hardware man.

It is the only reliable place to get first class goods at the lowest possible prices. All the best makes are to be found there. Only genuine

## Hartford Boots and Shoes.

LAFAYETTE KIP AND CALF BOOTS. The only Place to get the most fashionable

## BOOT OR SHOE

And at prices that can't be beat. The best Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes that are to be found there. Go and see and be convinced. 40-14

## Opera House Building

G. B. McKay, the Fashionable Tailor,

Of the North-West corner of the Public Square, has now received his Spring and Summer styles and also a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic goods. I invite all my old customers and as many new ones as wish to buy stylish and cheap clothing. I will sell low. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Also Trunks and Valises. 137

## THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY

PRINCIPAL LINE

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Des Moines, Missouri, Kansas, Dallas, Galveston, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Idaho and Texas.

CHICAGO

OMAHA

DENVER

KANSAS CITY

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices for the U. S. and Canada. AN Information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc. cheerfully given by J. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, At Pass Freight & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. Office 307, Adams Bldg.



WE have just made the THIRD and FINAL MARK DOWN of all heavy-weight OVERCOATS,

ULSTERS, and broken lines of SUITINGS in our Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Departments. COST of PRODUCTION has been IGNORED in making the present scale of prices. This sale will be of some importance to any one in need of any heavy garments or Overcoats within the range of One to Twenty-five Dollars. Some of the finest goods manufactured in this country, and some of the best that is brought into this country are included in this reduction at the

## WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

7-20

### The Greencastle Banner.

Greencastle, Indiana,  
THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, 1884,  
Chester A. Arthur,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
  
OF INDIANA.

### The Morton Monument.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Feb. 17, '83.  
Jesse W. Weik, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 14th inst. just received. I do not know what more earnestness we could show than we have already done. I have been working constantly nearly a year. We have made the two largest payments that are to be made, and have only about \$6,000 more to raise. The statue is now being made and much of the work being done. The monument will be finished in May next. Many counties have paid in full, notably Owen, \$400; Vigo, \$1,000; Vanderburgh, \$750; Floyd, \$375; Delaware, \$600; Wayne, \$600; St. Joseph, \$500; Marion over \$2,500, etc., etc. It does seem to me that this shows some earnestness. The contract for the monument was let over two years ago, and more than half the contract price has been paid. The balance will be paid in May by those who made the contract, whether we get any outside help or not.

I do wish you would raise the other \$100 at once, and have it off your hands and mine. It will be needed the first of May, and that is less than 90 days off. I hope this showing will be sufficient, but will gladly answer questions or give any information in my power.

Yours very truly,

CYRUS T. NIXON, Financial Agt.

The above explains itself. Putnam county yet owes about \$120 to the monument fund, but it has been agreed that \$100 shall cancel it. How shall it be raised? It ought to be done at once. Some of our townships have contributed nothing. A large number of persons who will read this paragraph have not contributed one cent. We suggest that each such person call at the store of Louis Weik, without delay, and pay that gentleman \$1, or more, to be applied to this purpose. He has kindly consented to act as treasurer, and will account for all moneys placed in his hands. Now let us go to work and finish paying Putnam's assessment.

The speech of Senator Lockridge on the Overstreet contested election case was the subject of favorable remarks on all sides, and showed close study of the subject. That an effort should have been made to unseat Senator Overstreet, than whom a no more honest man can be found in the State, shows the desperation of modern Democracy. Happily it failed, although the vote was very close. Senator Overstreet is an uncle of Dr. W. G. Overstreet of this city.

The last worst gift of the Democratic party to the State Legislature was the late Legislature of odorous

memory. May we never look upon its like again. Corrupt, ignorant and unpatriotic, it had no good things in it, except the Republican minority, and even that was not sufficient to save it from the execrations of the people. This touch of Democracy will make the State Republican in 1884.

The old adage—"You can take a horse to water, but you cannot compel him to drink," is receiving a new illustration. The Democratic Legislature has usurped the power of furnishing Indianapolis with a police force, but that city refuses to pay for maintaining it. Correct! State officers should be paid with State funds.

Extracts from our exchanges, which will be found elsewhere, show in what esteem Lieutenant-Governor Hanna is held for the splendid record he has made. He has not made a single mistake, and has been equal to every emergency, however trying. The State has never had a better official.

The conduct of the defense in the Gougar-Mandler case at Lafayette has been simply outrageous, and several good horse-whippings would be a fitting sequel to the infamous business. It is only one more proof of the necessity for women to have the ballot.

### The Disgraceful Legislature.

Indianapolis Special to Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A more voracious craving gang was never assembled in this State than can be found in the Indiana legislature. Never before have men swarmed in the lobbies of the State house, boldly offering to sell votes of members, as has been the case during this session. The decent, the honest members of the two houses have been put to shame every hour for the past two weeks by the brazen dickering in votes for all kinds of corrupt measures, or those which were to gratify personal and political spite.

Representative Gibson this morning said to me that he was willing to be quoted as saying that a majority of this legislature was made up of as corrupt scoundrels as ever met anywhere. Representatives Shockney and Houston were present when he made the statement. Tom Collins, an active Democratic editor from down in the Pocket, who has had a long experience in his party, said to me on yesterday that he could take ten thousand dollars and pass any measure.

The vote brokers seemed to know their men from the very outset, and have championed every measure that has succeeded and have opposed every decent, honest one which has failed. This gang managed the bills which took possession of the benevolent institutions, the reform school, the soldiers' orphans' home, the legal advertising steal, and the claim of Mrs. May for \$10,000. They defeated the State house bill, the resolution to investigate the State treasury, which charged the State treasurer with felony, and the claim of John Martin, who held the

warrant of the State auditor, and needed only an appropriation to pay it.

A legislative majority which would repudiate John Martin's warrant on the treasury for honest work performed years ago and pay Mrs. May \$10,000 for work never performed, is on the wrong side of the question, and the next grand jury of this county can make some mighty interesting exposures, if it will take up the action of the gang which has worked out these results.

The net results to the people of Indiana from this session of the Legislature, may be summed up as follows:

One hundred and twenty five thousand dollars of public money spent for Legislative expenses, in order to accomplish the following results:

The passage of a law making property of dogs, that they may escape the dog tax.

The passage of a law repealing a Democratic law which gave the governor the appointing power, to give the offices of the benevolent institutions to Democrats selected by the vote-brokers' gang.

The passage of a law abolishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and violating a sacred trust given to the State by private generosity, to give the offices to Democrats who worked for the vote brokers.

The passage of a law repealing a Democratic law which allowed the governor to appoint trustees for the reform school—that Democrats might have the offices.

The passage of a law to legislate out of office State Statisticians, because his brother was a clerk of the Republican committee during the last campaign.

The passage of a law authorizing certain newspapers to charge for all legal advertising in this county eleven times as much as can be charged under the old law. This is the infamous bill which was repealed to day, a humiliating confession of the corruption or incompetency of the members who voted for it.

The attempted passage of a law consolidating the office of assessor of this city with that of the township assessor, the purpose being to legislate out of office the Republican city assessor and give the spoils to the Democratic township assessor.

The attempted passage of a bill authorizing the abolition of the office of city treasurer, instigated by a ring of rascals whose profits come through buying up, at tax sales, the houses and property of poor men whose misfortunes cause them to be delinquent.

The passage of the metropolitan police bill, by which the Democracy are to have control of the police force of Indianapolis, thus creating more offices for Democrats in a city where they never hope to carry an election except by the use of police bludgeons.

The appropriation of over \$700,000 of public funds to carry out schemes inaugurated or passed by the vote-brokers' gang, one half of which sum will be a clean steal from the public treasury.

When we turn to the other side the list of good bills may be counted on two fingers; one by Sutton, which repeals the steal in the attorney-general's office of one-third of the money which delinquent officers do not return to treasuries when required by law to do so; the other, Voyles' bill to prevent public officers from charging more than their legal fees.

### The Gallant Republican Minority.

Indianapolis Correspondence Commercial Gazette.

While the people are remembering Governor Hanna they will not overlook the gallant Republican minority, who, under the leadership of Senators Spang, Henry, Yancy, Graham and Bundy, presented a solid front against every scheme and steal, and, though often overpowered, never surrendered. Certainly the public cannot forget what it owes these brave men who made such a determined fight for principle regardless of all personal or political considerations. They have proved themselves men who can be trusted in an emergency, and should be kept at the front.

The firmness of Governor Porter has been a disappointment to the Democrats. When on last Thursday afternoon they voted in the House to reconsider the vote by which the General Appropriation Bill had been passed on the day before, they were absolutely certain that the Governor, from sheer fright at the threat of starving the State Government, would at once sign the Police Bill or return it with his veto. The vote brokers suggested the scheme, and then set upon him all the influences which their various combinations could suggest, and they were formidable indeed, but the Governor was unmoved through it all—doing only his duty. He was the last line of defense between the people and the vandals whose greed embraced everything, from the State House to a pint of bad whisky.

Of the conduct of Speaker Bynum on Saturday it is enough to take Democratic testimony. Representative Jewett said on Saturday night: "Hanna bulldozed the Democratic members, but Bynum outraged them." Senator Voyles said: "A mile might have been guilty of such conduct, but I never thought a man would have been."

Democratic bulldozing of Lieutenant-Governor Hanna has not proved successful.

Lieutenant-Governor Hanna, on account of his firm rulings in the face of the looters, deserves the thanks of every honest man in the State.

Republican minority will be warmly applauded and indorsed for what they have done.

Indianapolis Times.

Lieutenant-Governor Hanna has shown himself the right man in the right place. The Democrats have attempted to override the parliamentary law, order and decency, and he has met them at every point and resisted and defeated them. He has shown the bravery of a true soldier and the spirit of a true man.

Indianapolis Herald.

Lieutenant-Governor Hanna was cool and sober. Can the same be said of all the men in the Senate who so bitterly assailed him? He is not easily frightened by the filibusters.

Anderson Herald.

Lieutenant-Governor Hanna, as President of the Senate, has succeeded in holding the majority pretty level, for which good service to the State he has brought upon himself the eternal curses of the Democratic leaders in the present legislature.

Kentland News.

We were cordially greeted and inducted into the Senate chamber by Lieutenant-Governor Hanna, who was one of our old associates in Asbury University. Gov. Hanna is as whole-souled and generous as ever and seems to be highly respected by members of both parties in the Senate.

Kokomo Gazette.

Lieutenant-Governor Hanna has shown commendable nerve in meeting the bulldozing plans of the Democratic Senators.

Sullivan Union.

Lieutenant-Gov. Hanna makes an excellent presiding officer, and is liked by all the members without respect to party.

Indianapolis Times.

Governor Hanna has presided over the Senate for three sessions, and until the last few days, when he followed a precedent set by Governor Gray, his every decision has been supported by the members of that body without respect of party.

Danville Republican.

It is not an easy matter to furnish a quarter or half column of genuine news items each week, from a neighborhood in which the residents may almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. The novelty soon wears away, and the work, though apparently small, grows exceedingly monotonous, and the ability of the writer as a news gatherer is tested. It is then that the real benefit is derived by the correspondent. The very fact that he must think and observe, in order to collect and arrange his communication, is in itself a sort of education that can be attained nowhere else. The good results from these carefully gathered well written weekly letters are by no means one-sided. The community, the paper and the correspondent are mutually benefitted, the latter probably more than either of the others.

Sullivan Union.

There is no other institution in the country which does as much gratis work for the public good as the local newspaper. Yet few even of the so-called business men of the community seem to appreciate this fact. Men will "hum and haw" about the insignificant sum asked for the local paper, or the advertising space, and say they can "do better." They can get a city paper for "less," &c. The same individual, however, expects the local newspaper to "puff" him and his friends, or his business, give gratis notices of all public meetings, champion all reforms, advocate improvements, criticize all errors in public officials, and take their abuse in return. In other words he expects the local newspaper to be a sort of public convenience at its own expense. You will find hosts of that sort of little-souled, narrow-contracted people in a community, which would be better off without them. A newspaper is not a beggar, and should be willing to stand on a footing with other business, but when it comes to asking it to give about half of its resources, and then attempt to beat it down on the other half, the stretch of liberality is a little on the extreme.

Crawfordsville Journal.

There are still a few people, here and there, who are not clear in their own minds that newspaper advertising pays. Probably they have never tried it, save, perhaps, in a half-hearted way. In advertising as in everything else, the old maxim applies, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." If you want large profits, advertise largely. Let yourself be known and heard from. Some of the most successful business men have acquired their fortunes by the intelligent use of the newspaper. Said one of them to a friend about to start in business, "Pay as much for advertising as you do for rent, and you will succeed." There is more in this than occurs to some at first thought. Take the case of a merchant. His rent, clerk hire, insurance and other expenses are nearly as much upon sales of \$250,000 per annum as upon sales of nearly double that amount. The sagacious merchant appreciates this, and he concludes that it will pay big to make the extra sales of \$250,000, and so he calls to his aid that powerful leverage, the press, and people in after years talk of his good luck in amassing wealth. The "luck" lay in his liberal advertising, and is represented by his advertising bills. The business man who desires to succeed will do well to study the methods and heed the counsels of some of the world's heaviest advertisers.

Indianapolis Journal.

The message of President Arthur at the beginning of the late session recommended Congress to do ten things. The record shows that six of the suggestions, and these the most important, were enacted into laws. The two omitted of most importance were the stoppage of the coinage of silver dollars and the passage of a national bankrupt law. This statement would seem to indicate that the President had considerable influence with Congress, that his recommendations were wise and popular, and there is a high degree of harmony between the administration and the Republican party.

Wiggins insists that we will have that terrible storm between March 6th and 13th, and says it will be the most severe of which there is any record.

Mrs. Garfield looks ten years older now and more care-worn than when the late president was removed to Long Branch. Her hair is sprinkled with gray.

The Asbury Dining Hall has secured the services of a first class French cook from Chicago who understands his business.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, February 24, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Greencastle," in the city of Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes. Approved July 12th, 1882.

Now therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Greencastle," in the city of Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely until close of business on February 24th, 1903. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 24th day of February, 1883.

Seal of the JOHN JAY KNOX,  
Comptroller of C'y. Comp. of Currency.  
6-12 No. 210.

## NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Phoebe C. Fraites, late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1883.

GEORGE W. HENSON, Administrator,  
7-9 SHAW A. HAYS, ATTY.

## NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of

CYRUS W. HURT,

Late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1883.

EDMUND W. LEWIS, Administrator.  
W. W. CARTER, ATTY. 9-11

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, Putnam County: In the Putnam Circuit Court, to April Term, 1883.

Margaret Miller vs. Hiram L. Miller, Sarah J. Miller, his wife, George Young, Elizabeth Alsbaugh & James Alsbaugh.

Complaint No. 3208, to fore-close mortgage, &c.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Moore Bros., her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, George Young, is a necessary party to this suit, and claims an interest in the realty involved, and that he is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, George Young, that unless he be and appear on the second Monday of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court to be begun and holden on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1883, at the Court House in Greencastle, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence, said answering day being April 9th, 1883.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, at Greencastle, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1883. JOHN W. LEE, Clerk.

By M. B. REDBELL, Deputy. 10-12

## LOST or STOLEN!

\$100 REWARD!

Offered for the return of our Harness, not because of its real value, but for over ten years this Harness has been in constant use and was as good as new, and why, because it was manufactured by

L. L. LEWIS,

of BAINBRIDGE, Ind., who is again to the front with the largest and best stock of all styles Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Robes, Dusters, Sheets, Brushes, Curry Combs, Harness Oil, etc., etc., all of which he offers to the trade for the Spring and Summer of 1883 cheaper than the cheapest Farmers and others who are in need of anything in this line will find it greatly to their interest to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Very Respectfully,

10-23 L. L. LEWIS.

## C. E. Anderson

Has been appointed agent to succeed his deceased father, E. D. Anderson, late agent at this place for the following Fire Insurance Companies:

Home; German American; Continental, of New York City; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the Liverpool, London and Globe, of England.

I take this method of thanking the many friends and patrons of my lamented father for their past favors, and ask for a continuance of the same to the undersigned, promising them the same careful attention to their interests as was paid by my predecessor. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the old office in

BAYNE'S BLOCK,

Where all desirous of valued insurance can secure it at the lowest rates commensurate with insurance that pays in case of loss or damage by fire or lightning.

10-11 C. E. ANDERSON, Agent.

## THE LAST CHANCE!

For Western land buyers,

## Cheap Excursion!

Over the Indianapolis & St.

Louis Railway, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Round trip tickets on sale at GREEN-CASTLE, good to return for 40 days.

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

For full information, price of tickets, etc., call on or address, A. P. HARRISON, agent, Greencastle, Ind.

A. J. SMITH, D. B. MARTIN,  
G. P. Agent. Gen. West. Agt.

THOMAS HANNA,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Rooms 7 and 8, 183 1/2 North Pennylva street, Indianapolis, with Peelle & Taylor.

Will practice in all the courts. 49 48

## NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM!

## G. Mautz,

Has purchased the stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS of J. W. BECK.

## Miss M. E. Mathers

Is in charge, with MISS LAURA BECKWITH as assistant, where they cordially invite all their friends and former patrons to call.

WE WILL MAKE

## MILLINERY

A SPECIALTY,

and guarantee satisfaction. also

keep a handsome line of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS,

LADIES NECK WEAR, Etc.

Please give us a call.

## HOLIDAY

## BOOKS

—AND—

## HOLIDAY GOODS

In Great Variety, Consisting of

IBLES, HYMN BOOKS, POETICAL

WORKS, HISTORIES, ART

BOOKS, TOY BOOKS,

Juvenile Books and Works of Fiction.

All the various styles of binding.

Also a full line of Fancy Goods—

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH

ALBUMS, TOILET SETS,

ODOR CASES,

OLD PENS and PENCILS,

In fact a full line of

Holiday - Goods,

—AT—

## LANGDON'S

## BOOK STORE

Please call and see us. 35 34

## Mrs. T. M. Hannas.

THE FASHIONABLE

## DRESS-MAKER!

Is still located in Talburt's

Block, where she is ready

to do all kinds of

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING and FITTING

IN THE LATEST STYLE.

My SPRING PATTERNS

have been received and you

are kindly invited to call and

see them. 8-20

WHEN GOING TO THE

## Post - Office!

Call on DANIEL CLARK, in Tom O'Connell's

shoe-shop, and

ORDER YOUR COAL.

He keeps wagons running constantly, and fur-

nishes the

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET

3-15

## W. G. OVERSTREET

## DENTIST.

Special attention given to preserving the

natural teeth. 173

B. EVANS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

Office—South Jackson street, opposite Kim-

ble's furniture store. 711

JOHN R. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Pension and Claim Agent. Office—East Wash-

ington St., over Beck's Store. 1 32

H. V. DEVORE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office—On South Jackson, opposite Kimble's

furniture store, with Dr. Evans. 8

## CANCER

CAN BE CURED!

Thousands bear testimony to the fact

that this circular giving particulars

Address, 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Address, 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.



# B. F. Hays & Co. GRAIN.

## MERCHANT TAILORS,

**GENTS' FURNISHERS**  
**Hats, Caps,**  
**Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, &c.**  
**Laundry Agents.**

Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.

South Side Public Square.

**MRS. DR. JOHN E. EARP,**  
**Teacher of the Organ and Piano.**  
Practice on Piano can be had at residence on Locust street, east of the University.  
37th

### The Greencastle Banner.

### Real Estate!

**PLEASANT HOMES** and fine building lots in Greencastle to sell at bargain. Some of the most desirable farms in Putnam county for sale cheap. Call on JOHN E. DEWITT, Real Estate and Loan Agency, front room over Weik's store.  
29-28

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

J. L. Williams visited Cambridge City last week.

Charley Jennings is back again at the New York Store.

J. W. Cole is in Chicago attending a pump convention.

Assistant State Librarian Allen was in town Saturday.

Miss Kate Dean was visiting at Chas. P. Weik's last week.

Ed. Weik went on a collecting tour to Indianapolis this week.

J. J. McNally is living in the Randel property for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevenson returned to Indianapolis Monday.

David Stanley is visiting friends in Iowa, Missouri and Southern Kansas.

Ex-Senator Booth was in town over Sunday, visiting his sister, Mrs. Ames.

The Knight Templars had a banquet last night. Sam Simon was the caterer.

Miss Mollie Wilson, of Stilesville, is visiting at Jesse Richardson's this week.

Miss Alice Trautman's school at the Cowgill school-house closes next Friday.

Locust Street Sunday school is to have an Easter Egg-breaking entertainment.

Charley McKee, of the Indianapolis Journal composing rooms, was in town Sunday.

Mr. Tennant, of the Cloverdale Herald, was visiting his parents here this week.

Milton Beharrell, of Jeffersonville, was here last week visiting J. C. Baker and others.

Martin J. O'Grady has taken service at the Pump and Lightning-rod factory as book-keeper.

Dr. J. M. Knight has been appointed to serve on the board of medical examiners at this point.

Cory, a twelve year old daughter of Hiram and Louisa Crawley, died Tuesday of scarlet fever.

Alex. Duvall, Jr., and wife, of the New York Store, are visiting relatives at Louisville this week.

The Walnut creek bridge has been completed. The grade is yet to be made before it is ready for use.

R. S. Ragan has become sole proprietor of the fruit farm east of town, and will move there in the spring.

## LOW PRICES.

Just one thousand pounds of Roasted Coffee, bought before the advance, to sell at 12 1/2 cents. New Orleans Sugar just received. Price low.

A few weeks since I advertised a cheap broom. I have since reduced the price of it. I now sell one for 13 cents, or two for 25 cents.

Come to me for California Dried Peaches and Canned Fruits.

Come to me for all kinds of Raisins and Beans; also canned French Peas.

**J. A. Allison,**

The New Cash Grocer. 49-10

## WANTED!

at Harris & Co's.

## FLOURING MILL

GREENCASTLE.

We are paying the highest market price for

## WHEAT

and all other kinds of grain.

We also sell and deliver, anywhere in the city,

## Block and Anthracite Coal

HARRIS & CO.

29-28

The next union meeting of the Sunday School Workers will be held at the Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. The lesson for March 18th will be reviewed by Dr. H. A. Gobin, and the quarterly review will be conducted by Dr. A. Marine.

Mrs. Carrie Russell, a sister of J. K. and Dan Langdon, died at her home in San Antonio, Texas, last Sunday. She had been sick for over a year, during which time she had been tenderly cared for by her son, Andrew Russell, whom many of our citizens will remember.

At the basket dinner of the Horticultural society, Saturday the 17th inst., a peck of the famous Matson seedling potatoes, two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, will be served baked and hot by W. A. Workman. This will give a substantial opportunity to decide on its merits.

W. H. Ragan has returned from the session of the Mississippi valley horticultural society at New Orleans. He was elected secretary of the organization. About twenty delegates were present from Indiana. Mr. Ragan always takes a prominent part in horticultural conventions, and is Indiana's best representative in that industry.

Senator Lockridge has returned from Indianapolis. The pages, Harry Meltzer and Harry Richardson, are also at home. The family of Lieutenant-Governor Hanna are expected to arrive tomorrow. He will practice law in that city, his office being with Peelle & Taylor, on North Delaware street, opposite the Court House.

Methodist quarterly meetings of Indianapolis District, Indiana conference, Rev. John Poucher, Presiding Elder, in Putnam county and surrounding territory: Gosport, at Wesley, March 24, 25; Quincy, at Eminence, April 28, 29; Belleville, at Salem, May 5, 6; Center Point, at Cavalry, May 19, 20; Putnamville, at Putnamville, May 26, 27; Locust Street church and South Greencastle, May 26, 27.

William Finn, known as Billy the Kid, was taken to a school near Vincennes, Monday, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, by Father Power, where, it is hoped, he will receive the care and training which he so much needs. In this matter Father Power has shown a zeal that is most commendable. It is a practical sort of charity when the waifs are taken from the streets and given homes, with schooling.

On Tuesday an excursion party went over the Vandalla to Kansas, at the low round trip rate of \$20 to such points as Abilene, Baxter Springs, Cherryvale, Florence, Independence, South Greenfield, Council Grove, Fredonia, Neosho, Yates Center and Holton, and at the same rate to Columbus and Grand Island, Nebraska. Another party will go on the 20th. The tickets are good to re-

My goods are custom made. You will have to buy "shoddy" Shoes elsewhere as I do not keep them. Allison does not lay claim to selling the cheap-est goods in town, but it is a well known fact that quality considered he sells the cheap-est good goods sold in Greencastle. If you want a good Boot or Shoe at a moderate price go to Allison's Cheap Cash Shoe Store.

Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's Men's Fine Shoes range in price—\$2 to \$6. They are the longest wearing and best fitting goods sold. There are none finer and better. Allison is sole agent for this line.  
8-24.

## It is a Fact!

That Brattin buys WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES and SILVERWARE in larger lots than any other dealer in the State, therefore buys and sells cheaper (quality considered), so that what you see in search of anything in that line, remember that—

BRATTIN'S THE PLACE!

Greencastle, Spencer and Danville, Ind.

Anything in a Watch, Clock or Jewelry line made or repaired.

audience of twenty-two had assembled. W. F. Switzer, of the Junior class, preached an excellent sermon at College Avenue Sunday night. Dr. Marine is still in poor health, and he will probably continue for some time this plan of extending his pulpit Sunday evenings to the young ministers in college.

To-night occurs the annual oratorical contest, to decide who will represent Asbury at the State contest. This, of course, is the most interesting event in the college year. The number of contestants this year is again large. The following is the programme:

"The Gospel of Caste"..... F. R. Giles  
"The Death Menace"..... R. J. Greene  
"The Knighthood of Democracy"..... T. G. Chambers  
"The Social Task of America"..... S. L. Brengle  
"The American Idea"..... Ed. E. Hendee  
"Our National Symmetry"..... T. J. Shannon  
"American Statesmen and National Prosperity"..... J. W. Jones

The judges are Major Birch, Judge Coffey, Dr. John and Prof. Post, with Dr. Marine as referee. Perhaps a better list of judges could not be selected from our community; but it is certainly a poor policy to select home judges for this contest. The successful candidate—who ever he may be—will have to meet strange judges at the State and Inter-State contests. There he will be marked by strangers. No one will deny that a person will be differently impressed by a speaker each time he hears him. The object of this contest here at Asbury is to ascertain who of the contestants would be likely to represent Asbury best at the State and Inter-State, and who would be most likely to please the judges they meet there. To obtain this result we believe that foreign judges should be selected right here at the primary.

The Ohio State Oratorical contest was held at Marietta last Thursday, four colleges being represented. The successful candidate was Charles Krichbaum, of Wooster University. Subject: "The Philosophy of Experience."

Prof. Baker is sick, and has been unable to hear his classes since Monday.

Mrs. Cox, of Tipton, visited her daughter, Miss Hattie, of the Preparatory Department, this week.

The faculty have kindly given the Sophomores a vacation to-day and tomorrow, to write their speeches. Great results are expected.

Gough will be here March 26.

Harvard now has 221 instructors and 1,436 students—less than seven students to each instructor.

The State University at Bloomington is shouting over the possession of a colored student—the first in its history.

The bill to endow the State University passed the House by a vote of 70 to 21, and the Senate by 37 to 9. It provides for a tax of one-half cent on each \$100, annually, for twelve years. This fund, as fast as collected, is to pay off the outstanding State indebtedness, and put it into a non-negotiable five-percent university endowment fund.

W. C. DePauw, "Our Benefactor," in addition to his great losses by the late floods, lost several buildings by fire on Sunday last, on which there was little insurance. The Scriptural passage, "All things work together for good to them that serve the Lord," seems to need more "revision."

A lady, who does not wish to disclose her name, has established a \$25 Latin prize for reading at sight, open only to the Freshman class. The prize is assured for three years, and will likely be continued longer. The contest will be held during the third term, and the result announced Commencement.

The social given by the Junior Preparatory class at the residence of Miss Puss Buckles last evening was a pleasant affair, and was largely attended by Sophs and Freshmen.

Dr. Earp announced, Wednesday morning, that the \$10 prize which had been offered by a firm in this city for the best Sophomore oration had been withdrawn.

### Court Proceedings.

The following civil and criminal cases were finally disposed of during the third week of the term, ending on Saturday last:

Henry H. Williams vs. James McD. Hays—On account. Dismissed by plaintiff at his costs.

Amos W. Evans vs. The L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.—Appeal by defendant. Trial by jury; verdict and judgment against defendant for \$67 and costs of both Courts.

Edmond W. Lewis vs. Wm. W. Dunnington et al.—On note. Trial by Court, and finding and judgment against defendants—Wm. W. as principal, and other defendants as sureties—for \$362 45 and costs.

James McFarland vs. L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.—Appeal by defendant. Trial by Court, and finding and judgment against defendant for \$35 and costs of both Courts.

Charles F. Seller vs. same—Appeal by defendant. Trial by jury, verdict and judgment against defendant for \$49 and costs of both Courts.

James A. Forgey vs. Frederick B. Gardner—Civil action. Dismissed, costs being paid.

David W. Campbell vs. Daniel B. Eggers—On note. Judgment against defendant, by confession, for \$143 80 and costs.

Julius Esselborn vs. Mrs. O. H. Hibben and O. H. Hibben—On note. Trial by Court, and finding and judgment for defendants.

John Smith vs. Erastus R. Adams—Damages. Dismissed by plaintiff, at his costs.

James M. Ruark vs. Wm. C. and An-

### OPERA HOUSE,

One Night Only.

Tuesday Evening, March 13th.

20th Annual successful season. HOWORTH'S Double Show.

## GRAND HIBERNICA

And Comedy Company. Positively the Largest and Most Complete Entertainment of this kind is existent.

**5 Great Comedians. 5**  
And a strong Comedy Company, the funniest of all Irish Comedies.

## MULDOON'S MEANDERINGS!

Or an Irish American's troubles in Ireland. A tour through the emerald isle, north, east, south and west. A great specialty company, and the most magnificent scenery ever seen in this city, including new scenes of the recent trouble in Ireland. Beautiful living Allegorical Tableaux. An entire new show this season, and more fun without vulgarity than any company on the road.

**JOHN HOWORTH, Proprietor.**

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats; gallery, 25c. Tickets at Brattin's.

geline Reid—On note and mortgage. Judgment, by default, against Wm. C. for \$93 70 due, and \$96 30 to become due, and decree of foreclosure against both defendants for said sums and costs.

State vs. James W. Lee—Procuring miscarriage and abortion. Indictment having been quashed, and Grand Jury failing to find new indictment, defendant discharged.

State vs. James M. Ford—Petit larceny. Grand jury having returned an ignoramus in this case, defendant discharged.

Oliver S. Cummings vs. Elretta Cummings—Divorce. Decree of divorce to plaintiff, for cause of abandonment, at his costs.

On Saturday last the Grand Jury, having completed its labors, with report as to the condition of the county jail and poor asylum, were discharged for the term.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by B. F. Corwin's Abstract office.

W. F. Ingerton to William Crawley, land in Warren township, \$250.  
H. F. Randolph to F. D. Randolph, 97.50 acres in Floyd township, \$4,387.50.

J. D. Stevenson to W. E. Stevenson, land in Greencastle, \$3,666.67.  
W. E. Stevenson to A. E. Crow, lot in Greencastle, \$2,750.

H. F. Randolph to J. W. Randolph, 100 acres in Floyd township, \$6,000.  
Elisha Braman to Andrew Black, Jr., lot in East Greencastle, \$1,000.

J. N. Gleason to W. Gleason, land in Jackson township, \$500.  
W. B. Tinscher to S. B. Pursell, land in Marion township, \$800.

F. C. Mercer to Henry Houck, land in Washington township, \$69.49.  
J. B. Cross to R. C. Carpenter, land in Franklin township, \$4,000.

M. D. Payne to R. C. Carpenter, 113 acres in Jackson township, \$3,500.  
R. C. Carpenter to G. C. Gordon, 120 acres in Jackson township, \$2,100.

J. L. Bugg to James Coverdill, 15.35 acres in Floyd township, \$550.  
J. L. Phillips to C. A. Howell, land in Russell township, \$675.

James Ragland to Archibald Collins, 77 acres in Russell, \$1,800.  
Archibald Collins to J. T. Clodfelter, 77 acres in Russell, \$1,100.

F. M. Clodfelter to W. M. Sutherland, 40 acres in Russell, \$700.  
James Spencer Sr. to G. W. Spencer, 128 acres in Russell, \$6,400.

John Cawley to Ellen Thornburg, lot in Greencastle, \$450.  
G. M. Foster to William McCullough, land in Washington township, \$110.

A. C. Stevenson to same, land in Washington township.  
Mary M. Johnson to T. N. McCullough, 40 acres in Washington township, \$400.

James Spencer to L. F. Garwood, 75 acres in Russell, \$3,750.  
Same to C. W. Spencer, 73 acres, in Russell, \$3,650.

W. M. Sutherland to F. M. Clodfelter, land in Russell, \$1,080.  
E. L. Kersel to G. C. Rains, 13.49 acres in Marion township, \$540.

William Hardin to Addison Allgood, land in Jackson township, \$671.  
H. P. Stearns to Daniel and M. E. McCoy, 40 acres in Marion township, \$700.

City of Greencastle to D. R. Eckles, lot in Forest Hill cemetery, \$130.  
J. P. Booker to J. S. Booker, 70 acres in Jackson township, \$4,000.

State of Indiana to Addison Daggy, 60 acres in Cloverdale township, \$500.  
Hiram Jenkins to Addison Daggy, land in Cloverdale township, \$100.

Susan J. Davis to D. R. Eckles, land in Cloverdale township, \$700.

### Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Greencastle, Indiana, March 1th, 1883:

Blackwell, Frank Hanniss, Rosa Brown, Oliver P. Leslie, Ann Carry, Mrs. Marvel Mrs. M. Crawley Alice. Matkin, A. M. Camel, E. Metcalf Eliza. Duran, T. H. O'Brien, James F. Gray, Lillie Parker, Allen.

Gardner, Monroe, Raley, Benj. Hutching, Foster, Smith, C. A. Hickey, Mary. Tyler, Susie. Wisehart & Ogbor.

G. J. LANGSDALE, P. M.

### Born.

SMEDLEY.—To L. E. and Mrs. Smedley—March 7, 1883, a son.

Call at Langdon's for Dry Goods and Ladies' Fancy Goods of all kinds. "He leads the trade."  
10-12

For the handsomest and cheapest Black Cashmeres go to C. W. Talburt.

Fine line and all varieties of fresh Fish and other varieties, the best the market affords, constantly on hand at the Asbury Dining Hall. Everything served in first class style.

Largest, best and cheapest stock of Corsets at Langdon's Bazar. "He leads the trade."  
10-12

500 pounds extra Carpet Warp just received at the Cash Corner Store of C. W. Talburt.

Large reward for a restaurant in the State that serves such meals as the Asbury Dining Hall for the money.

Six spoons best Thread for 25 cts. at Langdon's. "He leads the trade."  
10-12

Board at the Asbury Dining Hall \$4 per week, or twenty-one meals (take them when you want them) for \$5.



## UNLESS.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Who has not suffered does not guess  
What pleasure is. Who has not groped  
In depths of doubt and hopelessness  
Has never truly hoped.

Unless, sometimes a shadow falls  
Upon his path, and veils his sight,  
And from the darkness drifts the light  
Of love at intervals.

And that most dear of everything,  
I hold, is love; and who can sit  
With lightest heart, and laugh and sing  
Knows not the worth of it—  
Unless, in some strange throng, perchance,  
He feels how thrilling sweet it is,  
One yearning look that answers his,  
The truth of glance and glance.

Who knows not pain, knows not, alas!  
What pleasure is. Who knows not of  
The bitter end that will not pass,  
Knows not the taste of love.  
O souls that thirst, and hovers that fast,  
And natures faint with fasting,  
God fondle you and safely bring  
You to your own at last.

## FROM OVER THE SEA.

It is a strange story. I shall never tell it while I live—this story of mine; but perhaps, after I am gone, some who live after me will like to read it. They might have thought me mad, or believed me given to falsehood; but when they see this paper, yellow with time, and signed by one who no longer dwells on earth, they will take the tale as I mean it.

I was named Marjorie Franklin, and was born at Newport over eighty years ago. There I lived till I was seventeen. I had every advantage that a young lady of that age could have, and I was always taught to remember that I should some day take my place at the head of an elegant establishment—that one day I should be no longer plain "Miss," but "my lady," for I was betrothed to my English cousin, whom I had never seen, and who, as the eldest son of a dead peer had inherited his title as well as his estate upon coming of age.

I had heard that my cousin was handsome and talented, and I had no fear that I should not be happy, although I had never seen him; and as the time approached on which his visit was to be expected, for he was coming soon, and to stay until we were married in this land of mine, I felt much the sort of light-hearted expectation with which I looked forward to my first party.

The day of my cousin's visit drew near. We knew that he was to sail in the next vessel that left for New York. At that time there were no steamships, and the date of the arrival of a vessel was problematical.

However, he would come—I never doubted that. My wardrobe was replenished; I had robes of all the high, bright colors that became my brunette beauty; I had laces and buckles, gloves, fans and combs, chains and ribbons, kerchiefs and scarfs; and when I had tried all these things on, and surveyed myself often in the glass, with my hair dressed in twenty different styles, I longed for my future husband's coming chiefly that I might wear all this finery. Every day I examined the letter-bag for the letter which should tell of the Osprey's arrival, and that of my titled cousin with her. But the vessel was delayed; the winds had been unfavorable; and though she was overdue, nothing was yet heard of her.

We sat together, my mother, my father and I, in the garden one evening. The air was clear, the twilight still lingering, though the moon had risen. We spoke of the Osprey.

"Many a gallant vessel has been wrecked," said my father, "Seldom have summer storms been so cruel. I shall be glad to have news that the ship that comes to us is safe."

"God grant it," answered my mother. "And bring my cousin Alfred safe to land," said I. "I am tired of waiting for him."

"The Osprey is safe," said a voice at my elbow. "She is in port."

I turned with a start. We all rose to our feet.

A strange young gentleman stood before us. He was as beautiful as the Apollo Belvidere, and as pale as the marble from which that statue is carved. He smiled. It was a sad smile. He bowed low, and seemed to wait for some one else to speak.

"You bring news of the Osprey. Then you are—," began my mother.

"Let me call myself what you called me a moment ago," interrupted the gentleman, turning toward me. "Let me say I am cousin Alfred."

Afterward we all remembered a strange thing. Our warm and courteous greetings were all in words. There was no hand shaking, no touch of any kind. He was the son of my mother's sister; but she did not kiss him, nor did he kiss her.

"But how did you come? Where is your baggage?" asked my father in a little while. "I never heard wheels nor the tramp of horse. My dear nephew, how did you manage to come on us so suddenly?"

My cousin laughed. It was not a gay laugh.

"That is my little secret. I will puzzle you with it for a while," he said. "At present confess that you do not know whether I dropped from the sky or came floating through the air. I felt too anxious to see my cousin, my betrothed wife, to wait to be brought in the regular fashion."

He had made a little pause before he said "to be brought." He made another after it, and I saw him shudder.

"Are you cold, cousin?" I asked. "All but my heart," he answered. "And you must be weary," said my

mother, "and hungry, too. I will have supper prepared at once. Meanwhile come in doors. My dear, we may like to sit outside here, but perhaps our guest may not."

"Certainly, certainly," responded my father.

He stepped forward as he spoke, and pushed open the long windows that opened from the drawing room to the veranda.

"Come in," he said. "Come indoors, nephew."

At that moment my mother called him. She needed the keys of the wine cellar, and his aid in the choice of the wines, and he left us.

"Come in, cousin Alfred," said I.

"Cousin Marjorie," he answered, "do not ask me indoors. The evening is too beautiful. Will you not walk with me this once under the moon? You are not afraid of me, are you Marjorie?"

I laughed a little. "Why should I fear you?" I asked. "You are no stranger. I have always heard of you. I will walk with you gladly."

I walked beside him. I looked down. He looked at me. We passed from the garden and turned toward the beach, and came at last to the ruins of the old building over which there had been so much talk lately. Then we called it the old mill.

"They say it is centuries old," said I. "And so many lives have run their course and ended in the tomb, while these stones still remain," he said sadly. "Man dies, and these inanimate things outlast him. Yet, while he lives, what a glorious thing to be a man!" He paused. His eyes glittered in his beautiful white face.

"Think of it, beautiful Marjorie," he said. "Think of me, your cousin Alfred—youth, strong as a giant, rich, powerful, and with you for his bride. You, my bright young thing, think of a man like that with all before him, and suddenly all is gone, and death leads him he knows not whither."

His glance, his voice, his words frightened me.

"Cousin Albert, are you ill," I asked. "Perhaps we had better go home."

"You shall go home," answered my cousin. "You sweet, young, living thing, I see fear in your eyes. You tremble. Give me one moment more. It is so sweet here on earth under the moon—with you and love. And you have all life before you; give me one moment more."

"My beautiful cousin is certainly deranged," I said to myself. "I have not yet saluted you, Marjorie," he said. "May I not kiss your hand, I your betrothed husband?"

Oh, his sad voice! I let him take my fingers in his own, and he bent and pressed his lips to them.

As he did so I felt no touch of human flesh and blood, but through all my frame thrilled strange electric flashes. I could not speak or stir, but as I stood, turned, as it seemed, to stone, I saw the beautiful form before me fade away. It did not move from the spot where it stood, but even as I regarded it I saw it change into a white vapor and slowly melt into the air.

I know no more for hours. Then I was aware that they had borne me into the house and restored me to myself, and I lay on the great chintz-covered sofa trembling with the memory of what had passed.

Out in the darkness, beyond the windows, the servants went to and fro with lanterns, searching vainly for the man who had come and gone so strangely—for none believed my story.

But now there was heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs, a man alighted at the gate, asked for my father, and was shown into our presence.

A seafaring man, tall and bronzed, wearing a look that spoke of no good tidings. He took a seat offered him, and addressed my father.

"Sir, I am the second mate of the Osprey, and I come to you with evil tidings. I regret to bring them, but I have no choice."

"Proceed, sir," said my father. "The Osprey has met with some disaster?"

"No, sir," replied the sailor. "The Osprey is in port, unharmed by all the evil weather she has encountered on her voyage; but when she sailed she had on board a passenger, a young nobleman who was crossing the ocean, it is said, to visit his affianced bride. The name recorded on our books is—Alfred, Lord Hardinge."

My father bowed his head.

"My wife's nephew," he said, "and betrothed to my daughter."

"Sir," continued the sailor, "when we reached port that nobleman was no longer with us. I must tell the tale. He was drowned in mid-ocean, swept overboard by a great wave. We warned him of his danger, but he would not remain below."

"How long ago did this happen?" asked my father in a faint voice.

"A month ago," replied the second mate of the Osprey.

Then he drew from his bosom a miniature set in diamonds.

"This," he said, "had been placed in Captain's care. It was to be presented to his bride, Lord Alfred's own portrait."

I sprang from the couch and caught it from him, and I saw the face that had faded into the air in the moonlight beside the old mill. And I knew it was the spirit of my cousin that had come to me. But we said nothing to the honest sailor. He was well entertained, and went his way again. And we three kept our secret well.

As for me, that ghostly kiss left by my dead betrothed upon my fingers was the only one that ever touched them.

## THE STATION AGENT.

His Ways and Manner Peculiarities of the Man at the Junction.

Peck's Sun.

Men who travel a great deal never cease to wonder how it is that the crossroad depot agents that can be found are nearly always located at the junctions, where there is nothing but a depot and a store and a saloon, but such is the case. A traveler gets to a junction and goes into the depot to find when the next train goes and the ticket-window is closed. He looks around and finds that the agents helping to unload freight, or is upon a side-track coupling cars, or is over across the track helping a farmer kill hogs, or has gone to the adjoining town with a team to carry some passengers. Or, if the agent is in the office, he has got more business than the general manager of the road. You speak to him, and ask a question, and his brow corrugates, and he goes on counting a pile of one-dollar bills, and acts as though he thought he had a dim idea that he had been spoken to, but he waits until he gets the money in the safe, and turns the knob, and then he answers you so short that you almost conclude to walk to the next station, and then he hustles out of office and locks the door, and you think he has gone to attend to some important business upon which depends the fate of the road, and you go out and walk on the platform, and pretty soon you see him helping his wife to ring out clothes, or you see him out in the back yard hanging clothes on the line, or splitting railroad ties for wood. You may be a millionaire, and you may pay your hostler more than the junction agent as a salary, but he looks upon you as a three-card monte man, and locks the stove door for fear you will put in a stick of wood or steal the lining out of the stove. The agent is in his element when a train is a few hours behind, and he sits at the telegraph instrument working as if the work rested on his shoulders. You listen to the constant click of the instrument, and you would give a \$10 note to know what is going on over the wires. Occasionally he will laugh at something the instrument says, and when you think the news of the world is coming over the wires and is stored in that massive brain, the agent turns to a county gaol, who has on a blue drilling roundabout, and his pants in his boots, and who wipes his nose on his mitten and says: "There is going to be a dance at the hop-yard at Johnston Siding to-night, and they want us to come up on No. 4." Then you realize that the agent all these long hours that you have been watching the varied expressions of his calm mysterious face has been chaffing with the female operator at the next station, and as the country gaol takes a chew of plug tobacco and says he will go and brush up a little and put on a clean shirt before No. 4 comes, and the operator says they will have a daisy time at the dance, you go out on the platform and try to get acquainted with the fellow who runs the horse-power wood-sawing machine. There is no man who knows more than the junction agent about every thing if you can draw him out. Though only four trains a day stop at his station, and they only stop for a minute to let off some poor devil who has got to get off there, the agent is in his element for a brief moment. He addresses the conductor as "Jim," or "George," or "Billy," and asks, with a show of interest as deep as a division superintendent would have, where he passed "No. 1," and if "No. 6" is going to be on time. He may ask something about the railroad stocks, and you imagine that he is bulling the market when the chances are that he hasn't got \$11 left from his last month's salary. If he was polite, and did not seem to own the road, you would like him, but when he snubs you, and treats you as though information was worth more than your ticket, you hate him, and if you should hear there was talk of promoting him to a station where there were six houses, you would want to prevent it. There may be some rule by which the crossroad man on the line is given an isolated junction.

## An Englishman's View.

Albert Pell, M. P., who in 1879 was a member of the Royal Commission that reported a remarkably able paper to the English Parliament on the subject of the shipment of American cattle to England, arrived in this country on a visit on private business January 1. He sailed this week for home on the steamship Pirithia, of the Cunard Line. To a New York Tribune reporter, who saw him at the Westminster Hotel while he was packing his trunk, he said:

"My visit has been one purely of a private business respecting cattle. I have traveled West eleven hundred and odd miles, having been in Southeastern Colorado, on the borders of Mexico, and among the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. I went as far as Trinidad and Pueblo, and had lovely weather, with little snow, but plenty of dust. The view which I took in my report to the Government in 1879 was that England had nothing to fear from the importation of American cattle, my belief being at that time that the increase in the population of the United States would soon put such a price upon meat that it would make it difficult to export it to England with profit. Three years experience has verified that opinion. I find the prices at retail of good meat in New York, and of eggs and cheese, to differ very little from those charged in England. The trade in refrigerated beef has abated also, for its exportation is extremely hazardous. In my trip this time I did not see so many old cattle about as before, and I think we have eaten up a

good bit of your store. It has been said by an observing man, and I think that I can endorse it, that England never begins upon the meat supply of any country that she does not eat it short. The cattle I saw this time were younger than before and you won't be able to supply us so fast as heretofore with old beef. You will have to come to what we are doing in England—and what you are already doing, for that matter, in Kentucky and Missouri—developing your cattle with a view to producing as large an animal as possible at two years of age. I was much struck with some cattle I saw in Missouri; they were very fine, I thought."

## The Bad Boy as An Early Riser.

Peck's Sun.

"What was it about your folks getting up in the night to eat? The hired girl was over here after some soap the other morning, and she said she was going to leave your house."

"Well, that was a picnic. Pa said he wanted breakfast earlier than he was in the habit of having it, and he said I might see to it that the house was awake early enough. The other night I awoke with the awfullest pain you ever heard of. It was that night you give me and my chum the bottle of pickled oysters that had begun to work. Well, I couldn't sleep, and I thought I would call the hired girls, and they got up and got breakfast to going, and then I rapped on pa and ma's door and told them the breakfast was getting cold, and they got up and came down. We eat breakfast by gaslight, and pa yawned and said it made a man feel good to get up and get ready for work before daylight, the way he used to on the farm, and ma she yawned and agreed with pa, cause she has to or have a row. After breakfast we sat around for an hour, and pa said it was a long time getting daylight, and bimby pa looked at his watch. When he began to pull out his watch I lit out and hid in the store-room, and pretty soon I heard pa and ma come up stairs and go to bed, and then the hired girls they went to bed, and when it was all still and the pain had stopped inside my clothes, I went to bed, and I looked to see what time it was, and it was two o'clock in the morning. We got dinner at eight o'clock in the morning, and pa said he guessed he would call up the house after this, so I have lost another job, and it was all on account of that bottle of pickled oysters you gave me. My chum says he had colic, too, but he didn't call up his folks. It was all he could do to get up himself. Why don't you sometimes give away something that is not spoiled?"

The grocery man said he guessed he knew what to give away, and the boy went out and hung up a sign in front of the grocery that he had made on wrapping paper with red chalk, which read: "Rotten eggs, good enough for custard pies, for eighteen cents a dozen."

## Cary the Informer.

Communication in N. Y. Paper.

"The first introduction to public life of James Cary, town councillor of Dublin who on Saturday named the Phoenix Park murderers, is both characteristic and interesting. Cary is a bricklayer, and was foreman for Mead & Co., the largest builders in Ireland. A few years ago the corporation of Dublin gave out a contract to an England firm for a new system of sewers, which was awarded only after a sharp competition. The sum stipulated was so ridiculously low that it drew the attention of workmen everywhere in the United Kingdom. The press stigmatized the job as a swindling operation, and made fun of the English sand, English brick, English cement and English water, which were being carried from England in special tanks made for the occasion, the contractors claiming that it was better than Irish water. There was a prospect of trouble ahead until Cary had printed in the Dublin papers a long expose of the way the Englishmen did their work. He said that it would all cave in inside of a year. The English contractors did not wait to prove him a liar, but departed at once. The corporation continued the work, and used only Irish material in its completion. Cary was for a long time the biggest man in Ireland. His name was in every one's mouth, and he was chosen to represent Trinity Ward, the Murray Hill of Dublin and the hot-bed of Toryism, in the Town Council."

## Infant Suicide in France.

Miss Ada Leigh, of whose remarkable work in Paris we gave some account in our issue of December 23 last, writes to yesterday's Times to record the terrible fact that infant suicide in France has actually destroyed twice as many lives in four years as her orphanages contrived to save in eight years—that is, that the energy thrown into infant suicide has been more than four times as productive of result as that of the charity which she dispenses. One hundred and ninety eight boys and forty girls under the age of fifteen, she tells us, destroyed themselves in four years, and of these two hundred were over twelve years of age, twenty-one between twelve and ten, four over ten years, six below it, and one only seven. Surely in no other country except France does not merely despair, but that impatient intolerance of misery which cuts its way out of life rather than wait the end, invade the mind of such babies as these. French children must be premature, as well as most miserable, when they have recourse to suicide; they must have learned to believe that death is a remedy, and that they can not, or may not depend on the kindness of the living, before the age at which most English children have been made acquainted with either belief.

## A LITTLE SPIEW.

A fellow feeling that doesn't make no wondrous kind—the pickpocket.

Common motto for New Jersey bank officials—Let us all learn to respect each other's convictions.

A young lady of Syracuse, N. Y., being asked the time last Sunday evening, replied: "Five minutes of Smith."

The Reno (Nev.) Gazette says there is in its office a pet crow that chews tobacco. A case of quid pro crow, as it were.

A story writer has finished a sketch called "Lifted Out of Himself." Probably the heroine went yachting and got seasick.

Mr Dayton has been arrested in New York for stealing a volume of poems. It is supposed that he took them to read to his mother-in-law.

"But my dear children, why do you carry that open umbrella in this fine weather?" "Because when it rains we can never get it, mother takes it then."—Fliegende Blätter.

A henpecked husband read an account of an Illinois clergyman who dropped dead as he was about to unite a couple's marriage. "Ah," he sighed, heavily, "the minister who married Sallie and me postponed his death until after the ceremony."

## Odd Stories from Far and Near.

Houma, La., has a thirteen-year old girl with a light brown beard two inches long.

At Snapps, in Woodruff county, Ark., a well flows water that is as sour as vinegar.

Spurgeon has been jailed in Nelson county, Va., for stealing the feathers from his neighbors' geese.

A very large snow-white heron was killed recently at Meacox Bay, L. I., by Wm. Squires, Jr., of Bridgehampton.

A ticket twenty years old was tendered and accepted recently on the Consolidated road for a ride between Hartford and Boston.

A man employed in the comb works at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., converses and writes in seven languages. He is in reduced circumstances.

A loaded gun fell from the ceiling where it hung in a house at Englewood, Pa., and a child playing in the room was instantly killed by its accidental discharge.

In Cass county, Ill., there is not a person of color, and there never was a ballot cast in the county by a negro, nor a seat occupied in a school room by a colored child.

A fox pursued by hounds was seen coming directly for the house of Mrs. George Kingsbury, of Chaplin, Conn. She opened the doors front and rear, and shot it as it bounded through.

So overwhelmingly in debt is Pickens county, Alabama, that property can hardly be given away. A few days ago 365 acres of fine timber land and a mill in good condition brought but \$210.

On a Vicksburg church spire a large hawk perched itself upon the cross, and it remained five days. Then some one shot it. The hawk had no sooner fallen than another took its place. It still sits there, to the disturbance of the superstitious.

On the back of Miss Delia Moncrieff, of Boston, is burned in by lightning a representation of the large elm tree which stands within a few feet of a plaza where she was sitting when the house was struck by a thunderbolt. She suffered no injury whatever.

## Billiards for Girls.

Two girls of this city having heard that Elizabeth Cady Stanton advised billiards for girls, concluded to profit by the advice of so wise a counselor, and the other day when the men folks were all down town the girls in question adjourned to the billiard room to have a game.

"What shall we play?" asked the elder.

"Why, billiards, of course."

"I know, you silly thing, but there's different kinds of billiards. I mean what kind shall we play. There's discount, and hundred or nothing, and pin ball, and fifteen pool."

"Oh, I don't know; which is the nicest?"

"Hundred or nothing's easy; maybe we had better begin on that."

"All right."

"Well, why don't you get your pole and shoot? it's your first shot."

"No it ain't, either; we have to choose for shot."

"That's so; well, here; ock-a-book-a—bon-a-crook-a-ock-a-book-a—TUSE. There, it's your first shot."

"Why, you mean thing! Tain't no such thing."

"Don't you call me a cheater, or I'll tell ma you take pickles to bed with you."

"Well, I don't care; ock-a-book-a ain't fair; you know you always said it wasn't in ketcher."

"Well, do it yourself, then."

"One err-y—err-y—ick-or-y—ann—ill-ison—fall-ison—nick-o-las—John. Que-ry—qua-ry—English—navey—stink-um—STANKUM—BUCK! There, now, I told you so; you have to shoot."

"Well, I'll shoot, but tain't fair. Now are you laughing at, you little fool?"

"Te-he-he. You ain't got no chalk on your stick; you know a heap about billiards, you do."

"You think you're smart now, don't you? Well, you ain't. You doesn't put chalk on only when you make a run, there! I guess I've seen pa a hundred times."

"Oh, you big story teller, I saw pa put chalk on his stick a thousand times in

one game and he never made more'n two in his life. George says pa's a chump in billiards."

"You horrid, nasty thing! What did ma tell you about being slangy? If I don't tell on you, I'm a goat."

"Whatch you don't yourself! Better mind your own self. Goodly! goodly! Now see what you've done," as the other made a lunge at the ball with a tipsless one and tore a forty inch slit in the cloth.

"Well, you made me do it," then she pulled the other's hair, they both cried, and the tournament was over.

## Neal Dow's Rat Story.

Communication to the Boston Congregationalist.

My house is supposed to be a rat-roof, and was so when quite new, but at one time, more than twenty years ago, we had a large colony of the rodents, greatly to our annoyance, and it was with us a matter of daily wonder where they found a weak spot in our defenses against them. One evening a young lady from a friend's family, living in a large, fine house nearly a mile away, was with us, and the talk turned on rats as we heard ours galloping in the ceilings and scampering up and down the walls. The young lady said that none had ever been in their house, and she did not think there was any point at which they could enter. My eldest daughter, a great wit, said: "I've heard that if politely invited to do so in writing, rats will leave any house and go to any other house to which they may be directed, and I will tell ours that at your house they will find spacious quarters and an excellent commissariat." At the moment, before us all, she wrote a most grandiloquent letter to the large family of rats that had so long favored us with their presence, pointing out to them that at No. 6 Pearl street was a large, fine house which had never been favored with the presence of any of their family, where they would find ample quarters and a fat larder. When finished she read the missive to the company, and we had a great laugh over it. As an old superstition she then put it away, and carried it into the attic, where it would probably be found by those to whom it was directed.

A few days after the young lady was at our house again, and burst into a laugh, exclaiming: "Our house has been overrun with rats!" That recalled to us the fact that we had heard none in our walls. My daughter went to the attic and the letter was gone. While we were talking and laughing over the curious affair a friend came in, and hearing the talk said that two evenings before, in the bright moonlight, he saw several rats running down Congress street. We have never been troubled with them since, but I have not heard how it has been with the house to which our beneficiaries were directed.

## Guides to the Capitol.

Washington Special.

At last one of the gang of swindlers who watch for visitors to the Capitol, charge them for admission and play other confidence games upon them, has been arrested. The amount in question is very small; but the man arrested is an old offender, and if he is held it will go far toward breaking up the band of sharpers which have so long plied their vocation about the doors of the capitol. Mr. Wiggins of Massachusetts, told the story to the police. He said that he arrived in the city yesterday and took a walk to the Capitol. As he was entering the West door he was accosted by a young man who asked him if he was a stranger. He replied that he was. The guide then pointed across the park, remarking that "that was the Potomac," and that was "the Washington monument," and a number of other such remarks. As he was about to enter the building the guide demanded seventy-five cents for his services, and showed a badge, stating that he was a guide and must be paid. Mr. Wiggins gave him fifty cents, but the guide insisted on the full amount. Mr. Wiggins then made complaint to the Capitol police, and the confidence man was arrested. A few days since this crowd sold a stranger an entrance ticket to the Capitol for \$2. The same crowd carry season tickets to the Capitol for which they have been known to ask \$12.

## The Horrible Traffic in Girls.

Pail Mail Gazette.

Horrible and revolting as have been the revelations as to the export of English girls to Brussels and Paris, that trade is trivial compared with the vast organized system which prevails in Germany, Austria and Rumania for the sale of young women to dealers in human wares all over the world. They are regularly bought, shipped and consigned like any other kind of cattle. The European slave dealer has his agents and his travelers, who, under the disguise of theatrical agents, supply the maisons de tolerance of the world, from Hong Kong to Buenos Ayres with helpless victims. "I met a German girl," says Herr Joest, "who had been sold in this fashion, at Chitka, on the far side of Lake Balkal." When once they pass into the hands of their purchasers their doom is sealed. Nor is there any hope of escape from the prison-house to which they are consigned.

## Ze Commemorative Coin.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

Nicolini was in Pittsburg when he first saw the new five cent piece. Eying it carefully, he remarked: "An' is ze new Nickelini. I am ver much obliged zat ze Pittsburg people my shuld make ze commemorative coin for me. But zat picture of my wife on ze odder side, it is ver ver hor-ri-ble."



## NEWS AND INCIDENT.

### Our Compilation of the Important Happenings of the Week.

#### INDIANA ITEMS:

Allison, a Crawfordsville blacksmith, pounded one Shuler's head into a jelly with a hammer Saturday afternoon in a row.

A county farmers' institute will be held at Crawfordsville on March 23, under the auspices of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society.

Yankee Robinson, who has been temporarily sojourning in Edinburg, talks of making that town the winter quarters for his show.

The one bad case of small-pox and the prevalent measles at Anderson, have almost caused the public schools to suspend for want of pupils.

The high waters floated out the records of Jeffersonville prior to 1848, which had been lost for a long time behind some old boxes in the court room, and they were reclaimed.

The boiler in Patten's box factory at Westville, ten miles south of Laporte, exploded Thursday morning, killing A. O. Patten, the proprietor, and Henry Patten, and demolishing the building.

A few days ago a little girl, about nine years of age, was seen wallowing in the middle of one of the streets of Connersville in a beastly state of intoxication. She had been sent for a bottle of whisky and had helped herself.

John Michelson, while making a chick on a coup braced himself against a board to hold it, then reached over and nailed from the other side. By so doing he drove the nail through the board and through an excellent hunting case solid gold watch, ruining it entirely. This at Liberty.

Frank and Alexander Moore, of Indian creek township, Lawrence county, were splitting rails a few days ago on their father's farm, when Alex made a mishap with his ax and cut Frank's hand off. He came near bleeding to death before medical aid could be had.

Miss Minnie Wedekin, a milliner doing business under the Huntington House at Richmond, was arrested Monday for trying to burn her store. A servant girl claims to have seen her light the fire. She was placed under \$1,000 bonds to appear for trial.

Miss Minnie Freeman, daughter of Benjamin Freeman, of New Palestine, had a leg broken by jumping from a buggy during a runaway at Greenfield, Monday. Samuel DeWitte, who went for a doctor to attend Miss Freeman, was thrown from his buggy and had his shoulder dislocated.

At the reception given after the marriage ceremony of Mr. Clarence Bruner and Miss Nellie Pettit, at Wabash, last Friday night, some of the food is supposed to have contained poison, as the next day about 100 of the guests were seized with violent crampings of the stomach, some being quite sick.

A flouring mill on the Salamone river near Lagro, has fallen into the river. The stream had washed the supports of the structure so that all the machinery, valued at \$3,000, was removed three weeks ago, and the mill has been expected to topple over at any time. The building was valued at \$5,000.

Rev. James Davis, pastor of the Fifth-street A. M. E. Church, was arrested Monday at Madison, on a warrant sworn out by Sanford Finney, father of Mrs. Jennie Williams, charged with bastardy. The parties are all colored. Davis gave \$400 bond to appear on March 12. Considerable excitement prevails in colored society.

James Rink, a wealthy farmer of Daviess county, was arrested on a writ of habeas corpus as he was about boarding a train for Missouri. Some months ago he was caught in a compromising situation with the wife of Willis McKee, and settled it by giving him the note for \$275, which McKee sold to a neighbor, and then sent his wife away. It is claimed that Rink had sold his place and was leaving for the West to avoid payment of the notes. He was taken to jail, refusing to give bail.

Sarah E. Deckard, daughter of a Monroe county farmer, has brought suit against Marion Eads, Jackson H. Clementine, Jackson Foddrille, and John N. Kirk, asking damages in \$2,000 each, or \$12,000 in all. The complaint recites that the defendants restrained Miss Deckard of her liberty, bruised and beat her, and shaved her head, thereby depriving her of a crop of beautiful hair, and causing her much pain and humiliation.

At a late hour Saturday night, Mr. Wm. Conrad and Miss Mary K. Sauer came to Jeffersonville from Louisville, procured a license and were linked in matrimony by Squire Eph Keigwin. The romantic part of the matter is that Conrad had been engaged to Miss Sauer's mother but seeing her daughter, liked her better and left the old lady in the lurch. The young lady was of the opinion that, as her mother had been married three times before, she ought to be satisfied.

On November 11, 1881, Douglas Hopper was found guilty of arson in the Vincennes circuit court, and got a sentence of six years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500. He was granted a new trial, and in a few days a second jury reduced the sentence to five years. He was charged with burning the saw-mill of John Hargis, near Edwardsport, in June of that year, and admitted the burning to eight people, whose testimony put him where

he is. It now turns out that he is such a liar that he can't be believed on oath, and that the fire was accidental. Hopper has served out nearly half his term, and is contented with his lot in prison, but steps will be taken to have him pardoned.

Assistant Treasurer Wyman will probably succeed Treasurer Gillman. The survivors of the Jeannette crew reached St. Petersburg, Saturday.

Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, has arrived on a visit to the United States. The President appointed 200 postmasters in February, twenty of whom were ladies.

Secretary Folger has given instructions that the word "cents" be placed on the new five cent piece, in order to meet the requirement of law.

A sensation is said to have been caused in the Star Route trials, Tuesday, by the identification of Dorsey's and Brady's handwriting in the memoranda.

Senator Tabor, the thirty-day bonanza Senator from Colorado, was married in great style in Washington, Thursday evening, to Miss McCort, of Chicago.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of \$7,630,678.54 during the past month, and a reduction of \$104,638,346.29 since June 30, 1882. The debt less cash in the treasury March 1, 1883, is \$1,586,276,114.43. The cash in the treasury is \$306,256,748.78. The total interest debt, March 1, was \$1,354,805,750.

#### THE EAST:

Rhode Island was badly "shook" up by an earthquake, Wednesday.

At Bennington, Vt., by runaway horses, one man was killed and eight injured. The late Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, left no will. His estate is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The report that winter wheat throughout Central Illinois has been winter killed, is denied.

The Land League treasurer at Waterbury, Conn., has forwarded \$2,634 to the Irish famine sufferers.

At the Philadelphia mint 6,255,440 pieces were coined during February, their total value being \$1,100,360.

Mrs. Nellie Welsh shot a New York burglar through the neck as he was plundering her wardrobe Tuesday night.

The wife of W. H. Burdick, who was drowned in the Southern depot disaster, at Cincinnati, has become insane through grief.

A billiard match on which \$40,000 was wagered, was played in New York, David Johnson beating Charles F. Davis by 200 to 136 points.

J. M. Portland, of New Haven, who had been arrested for theft, voted while disabilities were existing, for which he was sentenced to eighteen months in jail.

A fire occurred in the Dunlap elevator, Albany, N. Y., Saturday morning. Several persons were severely burned. The total loss will reach nearly \$275,000.

There has been a reduction from 80 to 75 cents for mining coal in the Hooking Valley. The miners are willing to submit to this reduction provided the "free turn" question is settled before the 15th inst.

A heavy robbery occurred at Philadelphia, Friday. An adroit thief entered the office of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. and pilfered \$70,000 in bonds of the People's Passenger Railway Co. No clue.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says that great depression exists in the glass trade, especially lamp chimneys. One factory, the Excelsior Glass Co., has given notice that it will shut down for an indefinite period Saturday, and it is thought that others will soon follow. Prices have fallen off 25 per cent since the beginning of the season.

#### THE WEST:

A party of fifteen families left Shelbyville, Ill., Saturday, for Dakota.

John Lewis ran 150 yards at St. Louis, Sunday, in fourteen and one half seconds. J. C. Kahol's jewelry store, Springfield, Ill., was robbed of \$20,000 worth of goods Saturday.

Thos. W. Palmer was elected Senator from Michigan to succeed Ferry. Eighty-one ballots were taken.

Dr. Carver again defeated Bogardus at Chicago, Saturday, killing eighty-two birds out of 109 to the Captain's seventy-nine.

Twenty-five young men, Mormon missionaries to the South, arrived Sunday at St. Louis under the charge of Elder John Morgan.

There have been thirty-five cases of smallpox at Berlin, Wis., five of which proved fatal, giving rise to the most alarming falsehoods.

A Salt Lake letter says the Mormons are looking to Mexico as a place of refuge in case they are crowded out of this country.

The five men who recently robbed a Central Pacific train pleaded guilty at Elko, Nev., and were sentenced to twelve and fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Two valuable seams of coal, 100 and 300 feet, respectively, were found Saturday on the farm of Captain Morton near Lemars, Iowa.

Elgin, Ill., is greatly excited over the elopement of a millionaire of that city, named H. Lee Borden, with a young woman, leaving his wife.

Between 500 and 600 men employed in the Springfield, Ill., iron works, have quit work because non-union men were engaged. All departments, save the plate mill, are shut down.

The Crow and Creek Indians signed the treaty with the government commissioners Wednesday night, by which 400,

000 acres of choice land at Chamberlain, D. T., is thrown open for settlement.

Certain Chicago ladies have fallen in love with the decorations on the tattooed lady on exhibition there, and propose to duplicate the beauties on their own persons.

A Miss Garratt, 14 years old, was burned to death at Ellsworth, Ohio, Saturday night, by her clothes taking fire while she was sleeping off a drunken debauch.

At San Francisco, Sing Lum, the Chinese murderer, who was to have been hanged Friday, hanged himself in his cell in the morning during the temporary absence of the guard.

It is estimated that a thorough search for human bodies supposed to be buried under the debris of the Southern Railroad road depot at Cincinnati, will cost \$10,000. The Chamber of Commerce relief committee has refused to appropriate money to carry on the search.

Frank Hunter's dead body was found in a railway water tank near Massillon, Ohio, Monday, and his wife, stepdaughter, father-in-law, and a young man said to be the paramour of both the women, have been held to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.

The search for the human bodies which are supposed to be buried under the debris of the wrecked Southern railway depot, at Cincinnati, was begun Monday. There are fifty men engaged in the work. About two acres of ground will have to be dug over, in some places to a depth of many feet.

Jim Elliott, the pugilist, was shot dead in a Chicago eating house, Thursday, by Jerry Dunn, another character—ex bunco and confidence man. Trouble had arisen between the men, and they commenced shooting on sight, a fusillade of revolver shots following in a crowd of twenty-five people.

An examination of the records in St. Louis show that Senator Tabor, of Colo., and Miss Elizabeth McCort, of Oshkosh, Wis., were privately married on the 30th of last September in the law office of Col. D. P. Dyer, who is an intimate friend of the Senator, by John M. Young, a justice of the peace, and witnessed by a brother of Miss McCort.

Late advices from the Indian Territory are that General Porter, chief military officer of the Creek nation, recently captured Sleeping Rabbit second in command and influence of the rebel faction backed by Spiechee, and some half-dozen other leaders of the same party, and now has them in confinement. This will probably break the backbone of the rebellion.

A mysterious murder has been unearthed near Riverside, Cal. A married woman named O'Brien, of Los Angeles, went riding with Mr. McDowell and wife Jan. 31. Sunday the body of Mrs. O'Brien was found partially buried, bearing marks of violence. McDowell was arrested. It is reported that Mrs. McDowell told of the crime, which was committed through some motives of jealousy.

#### THE SOUTH:

Polk, the Tennessee defaulter, has been released on \$20,000 bonds.

Colored people are emigrating from Mississippi to Arkansas.

Virginia has sent a military force against illegal oyster dredgers.

The cost of the Neal and Craft trials at Grayson, Ky., is estimated at \$25,000.

The Texas state treasury contains \$2,441,000 in cash and nearly \$500,000 in bonds.

Governor Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, died at an early hour Sunday morning.

The special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, will be held April 24th.

The steamer Tazoo on the Mississippi near New Orleans struck a snag, Sunday, and sunk. 25 lives were lost.

The insubordination at the naval academy, at Annapolis, has been settled; Cadets Woodruff, Gross and McGrath are dropped from the rolls.

And now comes Arkansas with a shortage in its State Treasury of \$294,000. The deficiency was caused during the administration of Treasurer Churchill. Suit will be brought to recover.

West Virginia has 310,000 square miles of timber land, containing 990,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber. Last year's crop was of the value of \$2,431,857.

E. Samuels, a prominent dry goods merchant, of Paris, Tex., was shot and killed by B. W. Gumper. The same shot killed a boot black, and wounded a drummer named Hoffman.

Allen Gentry, only sixteen years of age, eloped from Stone county, Missouri, with Mrs. Joseph Payne, who had just been divorced. The parties are all wealthy, and the lady, of course, beautiful.

Mrs. Caldwell, of Louisville, was lately converted through the efforts of Rev. Geo. O. Barnes. As a result she has named her twins after the Savior and the "Mountain Evangelists."

Lawrence C. Best, and his nephew, Mr. Allen, of Allendale, S. C., engaged in a duel with knives, and S. H. Dupies, marshal, interfered. Best turned on the officer and was clubbed to death.

The English colony at Rugby, Tenn., have borrowed through the Board of Aid, \$100 of Mr. Henry Kimber of London.

A first mortgage on the Rugby tract of 25,000 acres was given as security.

A shooting affray occurred near Somerset, Ky., Tuesday, between three men, two of whom were killed. Their names are Thompson and Goff. The affray was caused by the many liaisons of Peter Goff's wife.

The prisoners in the Missouri State Penitentiary, maintained, Friday, and set fire to the building. The convicts then attempted to escape, but were overcome and placed in dungeons. The loss by the fire to stock and buildings will aggregate \$300,000.

Ex-Treasurer Polk was able to appear before the Tennessee legislative investigating committee and deny the accuracy of the report of the condition of his accounts. He says he hopes to pay the State all he owes.

Hon. T. Williams, a brother of the late Governor "Blue Jeans" Williams, of Indiana, died at Jacksboro, Tex., on Thursday night, aged seventy-three years. He had been a resident of Texas many years, served as Judge of Jacks county and filled other positions of trust and honor. He has been insane for the past six months.

A newsboy, aged thirteen years, named Earl Nichols, was arrested Monday at Louisville, Ky., charged with outrage on a little girl five years old, last Saturday. The child fully identified the boy, who makes only a feeble denial of his guilt. The matter will be investigated on Wednesday. The penalty under the Kentucky statutes is death.

At this term of the Worth county, Ga., Superior Court, are to be tried seventeen men, citizens of that county, for the murder about twenty years ago of an old gentleman named George Kerce and his little boy, and the long standing of the case, the feendishness of the murder, together with the standing of a number of the accused will invest the occasion of the trial with the greatest interest.

A farmer named Perry, in Chesterfield county, S. C., a few days since perpetrated a horrible crime, his wife being the victim. He had not been married a year before he fell in love with another woman, and though his wife was all that love and devotion could be determined to make himself a free man. As the law will not grant a divorce, he purchased a box of "Rough on Rats," mixed it with whisky, and gave his unsuspecting wife a drink at night, and the next morning the neighbors found her corpse in bed and Perry missing.

#### FOREIGN:

The Prince of Wales will not attend the coronation of the Czar.

A popular riot is threatened in Sicily over the tariff question.

Gladstone's re appearance in Commons Monday, was greeted with cheers.

The assassins of Prof. Palmer were hanged at Tantah, Egypt, Wednesday.

Trevelyan, chief Secretary of Ireland denies that the people there are starving. A Dublin dispatch says the police have abundant evidence that Sheridan was an inciter of crime.

Colonel Ochiltree proposes to make a thorough revision of the Government appointments in Texas.

Abdel Kadir Pasha, has arrived at Senaar, after severely defeating the False Prophet, who lost 2,000 men.

It is believed in Dublin that the United States Government will refuse the demand for the extradition of Sheridan.

The Governor of Virginia has returned to Fortress Monroe with five oyster vessels as prizes and forty men as prisoners. Suicides among the officers in the German army are of almost daily occurrence. Financial difficulty is generally the cause.

The prevailing opinion among the Dublin detectives is that the mysterious "No. 1" connected with the Phoenix Park murders is a myth.

An alibi is being prepared for Frank Byrnes, accused by Carey, of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. He was in London that day.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says a party of ranchmen surprised an Indian camp at Chihuahua, Mex., a few days ago, captured twenty-five squaws and killed ten bucks.

Letters seized at Walsh's lodgings Rochdale revealed the fact that 6,000 men are enrolled in a secret society he had been organizing in the north of England, and are amply supplied with funds and revolvers.

Additional agrarian outrages have occurred in Andalusia. Eleven anarchists, in jail at Eperia, declared that they and 228 others were pledged to murder landlords and commit robbery and arson at the bidding of their leaders.

It is expected that Brennan and Eagan, and several of Parnell's followers in Commons, will accompany the latter to America. It is their intention to give a full account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League were disposed of.

George W. Foote, editor; William J. Ramsey, proprietor; and Kemp, printer, of the London Free Thinker, have been found guilty of blasphemous libel. Foote was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Ramsey to nine months' and Kemp to three months', all at hard labor. Foote's sentence provoked a storm of yells.

The Apaches have been committing terrible depredations on the frontier. At the La Pastorla rancho, near Ures, Mex., Sunday, they killed all the people, leaving only one woman alive. On the road between Ures and Canada, in Sonora, they attacked some mule drivers, killing one and wounding another, and captured their goods. At Los Alamos hacienda they stole a lot of horses, and near Los Vallecitos attacked a family, killing two persons. Their force was fifty braves, and they committed many other depredations.

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